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Syllabus for the history of western Euro

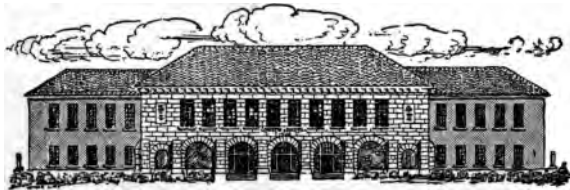
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# SYLLABUS FOR THE HISTORY OF WESTERN EUROPE

## PART II

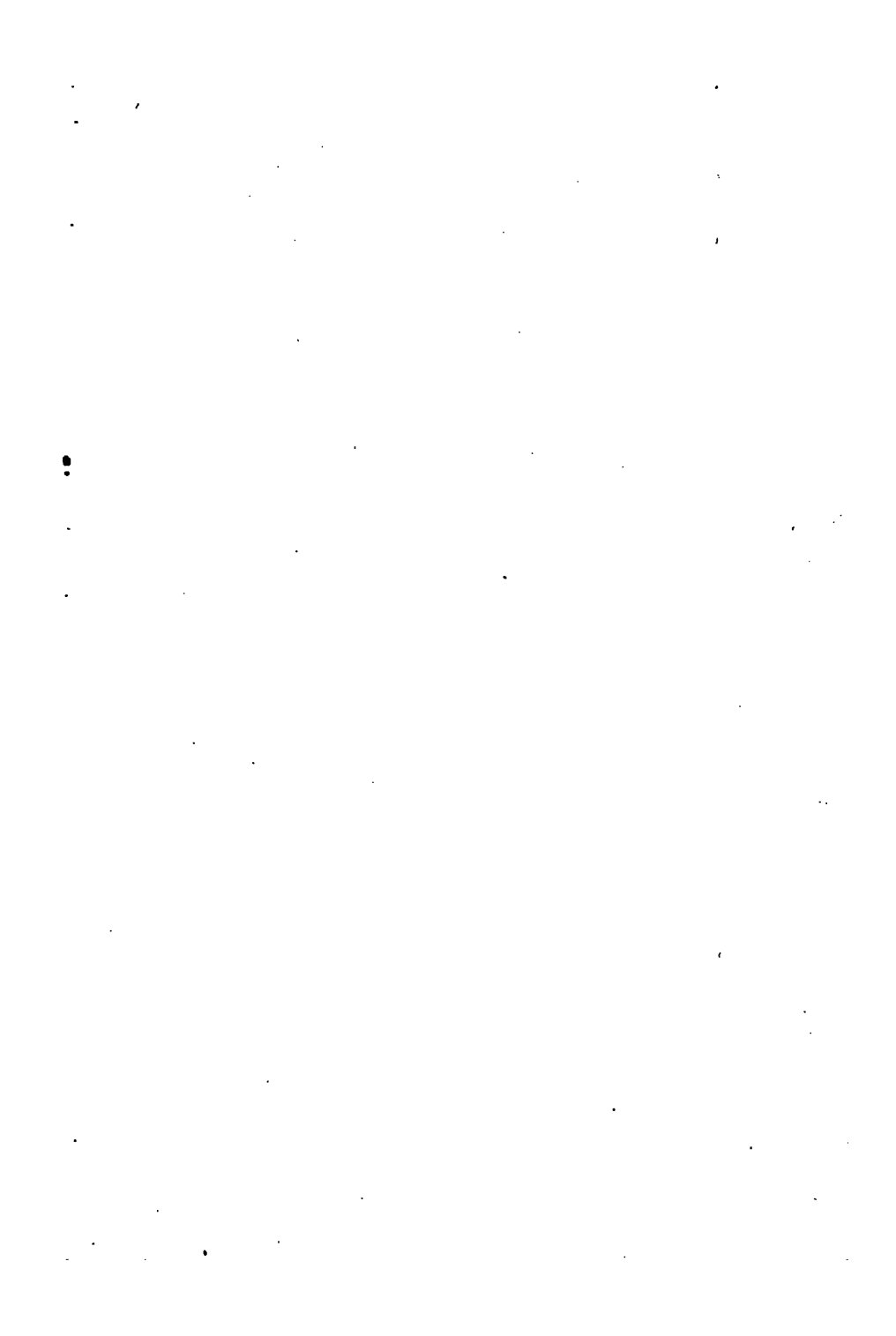


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# A SYLLABUS FOR THE HISTORY OF WESTERN EUROPE

WITH REFERENCES AND REVIEW QUESTIONS

(BASED ON ROBINSON'S "INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY  
OF WESTERN EUROPE")

BY

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## PART II THE MODERN AGE

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## PREFACE

This syllabus was originally prepared for the use of the instructors and students in the introductory course in European history in the University of Missouri. In this course a "discussion method" has been adopted, and each hour is given up to the informal discussion, by the instructor and the class, of some important topic. The students are responsible for the prescribed work in the text and in the *Readings* (abridged edition), and also for at least one selection from the collateral references given in the syllabus. They are, of course, encouraged to read more, but one is the minimum. Each section of the syllabus covers work for one hour's discussion, and each of the two parts represents the work for one half year.

In the hope of aiding the student as much as possible in getting a clear grasp of the course and connection of events, the topics have been very fully and carefully outlined in as clear and connected a manner as possible. This practice makes the present syllabus different from most others that have been published, in which the element of causation and connection is not strongly emphasized. It also differs from other syllabi in that, while not following Professor Robinson's book slavishly, it is based for the most part on one of the best known and most serviceable accounts of the history of mediæval and modern times that has appeared. The writer intends his syllabus to be an aid to the study of the *History of Western Europe* and the *Readings in European History*, either the abridged or the two-volume edition.

The collateral reading references do not pretend to be exhaustive in any way, but merely consist of works that the writer has



found by actual experience to be useful and suitable for undergraduate classes. No exhaustive bibliography for the modern period has been attempted, but for the convenience of teachers and students a brief list of the most serviceable reference books, with the publisher and list price, has been prefixed to the syllabus. It is hoped that those who use the syllabus to any extent will find it helpful and stimulating towards further study in the period with which it deals. The review questions, which occur from time to time, are designed to stimulate the student's power of orderly thought and to suggest points of comparison and ideas of causation.

As in many institutions the larger, or two-volume, edition of the *Readings* is used, care has been taken to include among the collateral readings references to this edition.

NORMAN MACLAREN TRENHOLME

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

## SELECT LIST OF REFERENCE BOOKS

Many of the general works given in the previous list, in Part I of the Syllabus, are cited in connection with topics in Part II, especially in dealing with the Renaissance and Reformation.

	Price
Adams, <i>European History</i> , Macmillan Co. ....	\$1 60
- ———, <i>Growth of the French Nation</i> , Macmillan Co. ....	1 25
Anderson, <i>Constitutions and Documents Illustrative of the History of France, 1789-1901</i> , Wilson .....	2 00
- Andrews, <i>Historical Development of Modern Europe</i> , 2 vols., Putnams .....	2 75
Beard, <i>Martin Luther</i> , Green (London) .....	1 60
Belloc, <i>Robespierre</i> , Scribner .....	2 00
- Bryce, <i>The Holy Roman Empire</i> , revised ed., Macmillan Co. ....	1 50
Burckhardt, <i>Civilization of the Renaissance</i> , Macmillan Co. ....	4 00
* Cambridge Modern History, 12 vols., Macmillan Co. ....	48 00
Creighton, <i>History of the Papacy</i> , 6 vols., Longmans .....	12 00
Cunningham, <i>Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects</i> , Vol. II, Macmillan Co. ....	1 25
Dabney, <i>Causes of the French Revolution</i> , Holt .....	1 25
Dante, <i>The Divine Comedy</i> , trans. by Longfellow, "Morley's Universal Library," Routledge .....	30
———, <i>The Divine Comedy</i> , trans. by Norton, 3 vols., Houghton, Mifflin .....	4 50
Π Dacey, <i>Victor Emmanuel, "Makers of History,"</i> Caldwell .....	75
Dow, <i>Atlas of European History</i> , Holt .....	1 50
Draper, <i>The Intellectual Development of Europe</i> , 2 vols., Harper ....	3 00
- Duruy, <i>History of France</i> , trans. by Jameson, Crowell .....	2 00
———, <i>History of Modern Times</i> , trans. by Grosvenor, Holt .....	1 60
Dyer and Hassall, <i>Modern Europe</i> , 6 vols., Macmillan Co. ....	12 00
Emerton, <i>Desiderius Erasmus</i> , Putnams .....	1 50
Fisher, <i>The Reformation</i> , Scribners .....	2 50
- Fiske, <i>Discovery of America</i> , 2 vols., Houghton, Mifflin .....	4 00
— R Fournier, <i>Napoleon the First, A Biography</i> , ed. by E. G. Bourne, Holt .....	1 25
- Fyffe, <i>History of Modern Europe</i> , Holt .....	2 75
Gardiner, <i>Thirty Years' War, "Epochs,"</i> Longmans .....	1 00
Gibbins, <i>History of Commerce in Europe</i> , Macmillan Co. ....	90
Gindely, <i>The Thirty Years' War</i> , 2 vols., Putnams .....	3 50
Grant, <i>The French Monarchy</i> , 2 vols., Cambridge Univ. Press .....	3 00

	Price
- Green, <i>Short History of the English People</i> , Amer. Book Co. ....	\$1 25
Hassall, <i>Louis XIV, "Heroes,"</i> Putnams .....	1 50
—, <i>The French People, "Great Peoples,"</i> Appleton .....	1 50
5 Häusser, <i>Period of the Reformation</i> , Amer. Tract Society .....	2 00
R Headlam, <i>Bismarck and the Founding of the German Empire,</i> "Heroes," Putnams .....	1 50
- Henderson, <i>Short History of Germany</i> , 2 vols. in one, Macmillan Co. ....	2 50
Hume, <i>Modern Spain, "Nations,"</i> Putnams .....	1 50
—, <i>Philip II of Spain, "Foreign Statesmen,"</i> Macmillan Co. ....	75
—, <i>The Spanish People, "Great Peoples,"</i> Appleton .....	1 50
Jackson, <i>Ulrich Zwingli</i> , Putnams .....	1 50
Jacobs, <i>Martin Luther</i> , Putnams .....	1 50
R Janssen, <i>History of the German People</i> , 3 vols., Herder, St. Louis....	9 00
Johnson, <i>Europe in the Sixteenth Century, "Periods,"</i> Macmillan Co. ....	1 40
TP Judson, <i>Europe in the Nineteenth Century</i> , Flood and Vincent.....	1 25
Köstlin, <i>Life of Luther</i> , Scribners .....	2 00
Lebon, <i>Modern France, "Nations,"</i> Putnams .....	1 50
Lodge, <i>The Close of the Middle Ages, "Periods,"</i> Macmillan Co. ....	1 40
—, <i>History of Modern Europe</i> , Amer. Book Co.....	1 50
—, <i>Richelieu, "Foreign Statesmen,"</i> Macmillan Co.....	75
- Longman, <i>Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War, "Epochs,"</i> Longmans .....	1 00
Lowell (E. J.), <i>The Eve of the French Revolution</i> , Houghton, Mifflin .....	2 00
Luther, <i>Table Talk</i> , trans. by Hazlitt, "Bohn Library," Macmillan Co. ....	1 00
Mackinnon, <i>Growth and Decline of the French Monarchy</i> , Longmans .....	7 50
Maclehose, <i>Last Days of the French Monarchy</i> , Macmillan Co. ....	2 25
- Mathews, <i>The French Revolution</i> , Longmans .....	1 25
R Morfill, <i>The Story of Russia, "Nations,"</i> Putnams.....	1 50
Morley, <i>Voltaire and Rousseau</i> , 2 vols., Macmillan Co.....	3 00
- Morris, <i>The French Revolution and First Empire, "Epochs,"</i> Longmans .....	1 00
R Motley, <i>Peter the Great, "English Classics,"</i> Maynard .....	25
Müller, <i>Political History of Recent Times</i> , Amer. Book Co.....	2 00
Murdock, <i>The Reconstruction of Europe</i> , Houghton, Mifflin.....	2 00
Myers, <i>The Modern Age</i> , Ginn.....	1 25
Perkins, <i>Richelieu and the Growth of French Power, "Nations,"</i> Putnams .....	1 50
—, <i>France under the Regency</i> , Houghton, Mifflin .....	2 00
Phillips, <i>Modern Europe, 1815-1893, "Epochs,"</i> Macmillan Co. ....	1 60
Rambaud, <i>History of Russia</i> , 2 vols., Cornell & Co. ....	2 00
- Robinson, <i>History of Western Europe</i> , Ginn.....	1 60
- —, <i>Readings in European History</i> , Vol. II, Ginn.....	1 50
- —, <i>Readings in European History</i> , abridged ed., Ginn.....	1 50
Robinson and Rolfe, <i>Petrarch the First Modern Scholar</i> , Putnams....	2 00
Rose, <i>The Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era</i> , Macmillan Co.....	1 25
R Schwill, <i>History of Modern Europe</i> , Scribners.....	1 50
R Sedgwick, <i>Short History of Italy</i> , Houghton, Mifflin .....	2 00
Seeböhm, <i>Era of the Protestant Revolution, "Epochs,"</i> Longmans....	1 00
Seeley, <i>The Expansion of England</i> , Little, Brown.....	1 75
- Seignobos, <i>Europe since 1814</i> , trans. by Macvane, Holt .....	3 00

		Price
	Skrine, <i>The Expansion of Russia</i> , "Cambridge Historical Series," Macmillan Co.....	\$1 50
R	Smith, <i>Bismarck and German Unity</i> , Macmillan Co.....	1 00
	Stephens, <i>The French Revolution</i> , 2 vols., Scribners.....	7 50
R	——, <i>Revolutionary Europe, 1789-1815</i> , "Periods," Macmillan Co. ....	1 40
	Symonds, <i>Short History of the Renaissance in Italy</i> , Holt .....	1 75
	——, <i>The Renaissance in Italy</i> , 7 vols., Scribners .....	14 00
	Taine, <i>Ancient Régime</i> , Holt.....	2 50
	Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History, "Univ. of Pa.," 7 vols., Longmans.....	2 50
	Van Dyke, <i>Age of the Renaissance</i> , Scribners .....	10 50
	Wakeman, <i>The Ascendancy of France, 1598-1715</i> , "Periods," Macmillan Co.....	2 00
J	Walker, <i>The Reformation</i> , Scribners.....	1 40
	——, <i>Life of Calvin</i> , Putnams .....	2 00
	——, <i>Life of Calvin</i> , Putnams .....	1 50
	West, <i>Modern History</i> , Allyn & Bacon .....	1 50
17.	Whitcomb, <i>Literary Source Book for the Renaissance</i> , "Univ. of Pa.," 2 vols., Longmans.....	1 50
	——, <i>History of Modern Europe</i> , Appleton.....	2 00
	Willert, <i>Henry of Navarre and the Huguenots in France</i> , "Nations," Putnams .....	1 25
	——, <i>Mirabeau</i> , "Foreign Statesmen," Macmillan Co. ....	1 50
	Young, <i>Travels in France</i> , "Bohn Library," Macmillan Co. ....	75
		1 00



# SYLLABUS FOR THE HISTORY OF WESTERN EUROPE.

## PART II. THE MODERN AGE.

### I. POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN ITALY AT THE TIME OF THE RENAISSANCE.

#### *A. Outline.*

- (1) Introductory. Italy as the center of European culture. The Italian cities and the Renaissance movement.
- (2) Fourteenth-century Italy. The three zones: (*a*) southern, kingdom of Naples; (*b*) central, states of the Church; (*c*) northern, city states of Venice, Milan, Florence, etc.
- (3) Venice — called a republic but in reality an oligarchy.
  1. The situation of the city and how it was founded.
  2. The growth of Venice through trade. Her eastward expansion.
  3. Extension of Venetian power on mainland, and reasons for it.
  4. The government. Closing of the Grand Council (1298). The Council of Ten (1311). The Doge and his powers. Secrecy of proceedings.
  5. Long existence of the republic of Venice — five hundred years of oligarchical government.
- (4) Milan — the great despotism of northern Italy.
  1. Earlier history of Milan. The transition from republican to despotic government in the communes of Lombardy.
  2. The establishment of the Visconti family in power at Milan (1277). Matteo Visconti and his successors.

3. The Visconti tyranny at its height in Gian Galeazzo (1385-1402). His career and ambitions. His character.
4. The Italian despots as a class. The *condottieri* and their place in the history of the time. (*Readings*, 219-220).
5. How the Sforza family succeeded the Visconti as rulers of Milan (1450).
- (5) Machiavelli (1469-1527) and his work, *The Prince*, a manual for despots. Character of its contents.
- (6) Florence — the great republic of the Renaissance.
  1. Character of Florentine politics. Political changes and struggles. Florentine patriotism.
  2. The undermining of republican government by the Medici, — Cosimo the Elder (d. 1464) and Lorenzo the Magnificent (d. 1492). Florence at the height of her glory.
  3. Florence as a Renaissance city. Her architecture typical of the age. Her fame as the "city of intelligence" (Symonds).

## *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 321-329; *Readings*, 219-220.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *Civilisation*, 301-302, 360-362.  
                   —, *European History*, 251, 293-295.  
                   Cambridge Modern History, Vol. I, *The Renaissance*, 105-107, 212-218, 253-285.  
                   Hallam, *Middle Ages*, Ch. III, Part II, 179-235.  
                   Lodge, *The Close of the Middle Ages*, 20-27, 31-39, 139-141, 149-151, 162-181, 243-264.  
                   —, *Modern Europe*, 6-14.  
                   Myers, *The Middle Ages*, 295-305, 429-431.  
                   Sedgwick, *A Short History of Italy*, 161-174, 192-200, 209-217.  
                   Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, Part I, Ch. III, sect. (a); Part II, Ch. I, sects. (a) and (d).  
                   Symonds, *Short History of the Renaissance*, 33-51, 137-143.  
                   Thatcher and Schwill, *Middle Ages*, 466-473.  
                   Van Dyke, *Age of the Renaissance*, 35-37, 124-129.

## II. THE RENAISSANCE OR "NEW BIRTH" — DANTE, PETRARCH, AND THE EARLY HUMANISTS.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The learning and culture of the thirteenth century. Wrong use of the term "Renaissance." What the new birth really meant in Europe.
- (2) Dante Alighieri (1264-1321), the forerunner of the Renaissance.
  1. Story of his life at Florence and in exile. A great poet.
  2. His historical importance as a scholar and scientist. Picture of the world and of human knowledge in 1300 A.D. in his works.
  3. Dante as a great lay scholar writing his chief works in the vernacular. His attitude towards Latin and Italian.
  4. His chief works: (a) The Banquet (*Il Convito*), a treatise on science showing considerable knowledge of the universe; (b) The New Life (*Vita Nuova*), a poetical and philosophical account of the poet's mystic love of Beatrice; (c) The Divine Comedy (*Divina Commedia*), a great allegorical epic treating of the author's journey through the after-world (*Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso*) and of those whom he meets.
- (3) Petrarch (1304-1374), "the first modern man."
  1. His position in the revival of learning. Attitude towards the classics. Humanism and mediæval scholarship.
  2. Petrarch's life and early training. His work as a collector and critic. Obstacles to the study of the classics.
  3. Petrarch's influence and wide reputation in Western Europe. His *Letter to Posterity* (*Readings*, 223-224) and other letters. His attitude towards the universities and scholasticism.
  4. Comparison of Dante's and Petrarch's attitudes towards the use of Italian. The new Latin of the Renaissance and the attitude of the humanists towards Latin literature.



- (4) Humanism and humanists in connection with the Renaissance.
  1. The humanitarian studies (Lat. *humanitas*) or *humanities*.
  2. Modern literature not then in existence, so all culture is classical. Change in cultural standards in modern age.
  3. Classical study turns many humanists into pagans. The worldly view of life and its opportunities.
  4. Effect of humanism on education. Emphasis on Greek and Latin literature instead of on logic. Era of humanitarian studies.
  5. Ignorance of Greek on part of mediæval and early Renaissance scholars. Manuel Chrysoloras at Florence and the enthusiasm he aroused. Leonardo Bruni on the study of Greek.
  6. Intellectual intercourse between Italy and Constantinople in the fifteenth century. Establishment of classical libraries at Florence, Urbino, Rome, and elsewhere.
  7. The false importance attached to the fall of Constantinople in 1453.
- (5) The invention and spread of the art of printing.
  1. Germany and Holland the homes of early printing. Advantages of the new process of making books over the old method of copying them by hand: (*a*) saving of time; (*b*) greater accuracy and uniformity; (*c*) less expensive; (*d*) many copies possible.
  2. History of early printing. Fust and Schoifer of Mayence pupils of Gutenberg. The Mayence Bible and Psalter. Gothic or black-letter type gives way to Roman and Italic.
  3. Spread of printing in the different countries of Western Europe and its effect on learning and culture. Famous presses.

#### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 329-339; *Readings*, 220-226.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *Civilization*, 364-379; *European History*, 259-269.  
Bourne, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 165-170.

- Burckhardt, *Renaissance in Italy*, 132-153, 171-176, 203-229.  
 Cambridge Modern History, I, 532-568.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 138-142.  
 Harding, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 273, 275, 278, 279.  
 Myers, *The Middle Ages*, 329-346.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, I, 520-531.  
 Robinson and Rolfe, *Petrarch, the First Modern Scholar*, 3-56, 59-76, 239-242, 249-252, 253-261.  
 Sedgwick, *A Short History of Italy*, 177-185, 204-208, 231-235.  
 Symonds, *Short History of the Renaissance*, Chs. I, VII-XI.  
 Thatcher and Schwill, *Middle Ages*, 616-633.  
 Van Dyke, *Age of the Renaissance*, 20-34, 62-68, 122-148.  
 West, *Modern History*, 191-193, 206-210.  
 Special articles on Dante, Petrarch, and Renaissance, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and *New International Encyclopædia*.

N.B. For more special and advanced readings see the bibliography in Robinson's *Readings* (abridged edition), 230-232, especially on Dante.

### III. THE FINE ARTS DURING THE AGE OF THE RENAISSANCE.

#### A. Outline.

- (1) The character and inspiration of Renaissance art as compared with mediæval art. Greater freedom and individuality.
- (2) The beginnings of Renaissance art in the fourteenth century.
  1. Architecture. Failure of Italy to adopt the Gothic. Development of a classical style — the Renaissance — during the fourteenth century; its characteristics.
  2. Sculpture. Great influence of classical sculpture seen in Niccola of Pisa (1206-1280) and his pupils. Slow progress of sculpture.
  3. Painting. Early frescoes and panel pictures. Giotto (1266-1337) and his school. Lack of classical models hinders the development of early Renaissance art. Giotto's attempts at lifelike, human pictures. His frescoes of St. Francis. His fame as a builder and sculptor increases his influence.



Heaton, *History of Painting*, Bk. IV, Chs. I-IV;  
Bks. V-VII.

Robinson, *Readings in European History*, I, 531-541.

Sedgwick, *Short History of Italy*, 186-191, 235-252.

Stearns, *The Midsummer of Italian Art* (see Contents).

Symonds, *Short History of the Renaissance in Italy*,  
Ch. XII.

Thatcher and Schwill, *Middle Ages*, 933-955.

West, *Modern History*, 210-216.

#### IV. GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS DURING THE AGE OF THE RENAISSANCE.

##### A. Outline.

- (1) Introductory. Geographical knowledge of the ancient and mediæval world limited to Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia. Effect of the Crusades and of the journeys eastward of the Polo family.
- (2) Geographical discoveries by Portuguese and Spaniards.
  1. Venetian and Genoese traffic along the Atlantic coast stirs up the Portuguese. Discovery of the Canary Islands, Madeira, and the Azores in the fourteenth century.
  2. Obstacles to African exploration proved unreal in 1445. Progress of the Portuguese southward. Prince Henry the Navigator.
  3. The hope of a southern route to India realized through the voyages of Diaz (1486) and Vasco da Gama, who reaches India (Calicut) in 1498.
  4. Rivalry between the Mohammedans and Portuguese in India and the East. Portuguese successes. Albuquerque (1509-1515).
  5. The spice trade and its importance in connection with discovery and exploration. Economic value of spices in the past.
  6. The idea of reaching India and the Spice Islands by a westward voyage. The geographer Ptolemy (A.D. 150) and his mistake as to the earth's circumference. Toscanelli's map and plan (1474).

7. The successful expedition, under Spanish auspices, of Columbus, the Genoese (1451-1506). Uncertainty as to the existence of a new continent.
8. Progress of Spanish exploration and conquests in the early years of the sixteenth century. Magellan's expedition and the conquests of Cortez and Pizarro (1519-1532).
9. General character of Spanish and Portuguese colonial government. The Spanish Main and voyagers on it. Commerce, slavery, and piracy.
- (3) The scientific discoveries and advances of the Renaissance.
  1. Crude and superstitious character of mediæval science. The geocentric theory and the Church. Science and theology.
  2. Copernicus (1473-1543) and the development of the heliocentric theory of the universe. Scientific and general importance of his discovery. Religion and science in conflict.
  3. Important inventions of scientific value during the Renaissance — the compass, gunpowder, spectacles, iron working, and others.
  4. Fourteenth and fifteenth centuries see the groundwork created for modern progress and enlightenment.

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 347-352.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *Civilization*, 279-290, 388-391; *European History*, 273-281.  
 Cambridge Modern History, I, 7-51.  
 Draper, *Intellectual Development of Europe*, II, 158-275, 252-268.  
 ———, *The Conflict between Religion and Science*, 152-181.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 118-137, 157-159.  
 Fiske, *Discovery of America*, Vol. I, Chs. III, V.  
 Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, 490-495.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 1-21.  
 Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 1-7, 225, 226.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 4-11; new ed. 4-15, 19-23.  
 West, *Modern History*, 218-223.  
 Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 27-32.  
 White, *History of Warfare of Science and Theology*, Vol. I, Chs. II, III.

## V. GERMANY AND SPAIN IN THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH CENTURIES AND THE RISE OF THE HAPSBURG POWER.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The two most important and significant events of the early sixteenth century: (a) the creation of the great Hapsburg empire of Charles V; (b) the first successful revolt against the mediæval Church.
- (2) Germany during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
  1. Failure of the German rulers to create a strong national kingdom and hereditary succession to either the royal or imperial crown.
  2. The growth of small independent states in Germany fostered by the loose governmental system and the lack of a ruler between 1254 and 1273.
  3. Accession of Rudolf of Hapsburg (1273-1291). Acquisition by Rudolf of Austria and Styria, and retention of them as family possessions.
  4. The Luxemburg emperors: Henry VII (1308-1313) and his Italian expedition; Charles IV (1347-1378) and his work:
    - (a) The founding of the University of Prague.
    - (b) The Golden Bull of 1356 and its regulations as to the election of the king and as to private warfare.
  5. Establishment of the Hapsburg succession in Germany. Frederick III (1440-1493) and Maximilian I (1493-1519) as rulers.
  6. The ambitions of Maximilian I. His marriage with Mary of Burgundy and its political importance.
- (3) Mohammedan and Christian Spain.
  1. Special character given Spanish history by the Arabs. Conversion of part of the population to Mohammedanism.
  2. Spanish-Arabian civilization in the tenth and eleventh centuries. Amalgamation of races and progress in all fields. The city of Cordova and its famous university. The Alhambra.
  3. Decline of Mohammedan civilization with the fall of the caliphate of Cordova in the eleventh century and the coming of new invaders from Africa.

4. Vestiges of Christian rule in Northern Spain — the Asturian kingdom. Rise of Castile, Aragon, and Navarre by 1000 A.D. Later acquisitions of territory by the two first of these kingdoms. The Christian kingdom of Portugal.
5. The Moorish state of Granada. Internal troubles and dissensions in Castile. Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand and Isabella and its importance. Conquest of Granada in 1492.
6. Acquisition by Spain of wealth-producing American possessions and the effect of the influx of American treasure on the position of Spain in the sixteenth century.
7. The unwise persecution of the Moors and Jews. The Spanish Inquisition and its work. Final expulsion of the Moors (1609) and its effect on the future of Spain.
- (4) Union of Hapsburg and Spanish families by the marriage of the Archduke Philip to the Spanish Princess Joanna. The accumulation of territory in the hands of their son Charles, who first becomes king of Spain (1516) and later is elected emperor (1519).

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 354-360; *Readings*, 242-245.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 247-252, 291-293; *Civilization*, 356-360, 362, 363.  
 Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire* (revised edition), 352-372.  
 Cambridge Modern History, I, 288-290, 295, 347-383.  
 Duruy, *Middle Ages*, 460-482; *Modern Times*, 39-55.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 246-248, 256-260, 262.  
 Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 91-136.  
 Lodge, *Close of the Middle Ages*, 394-418, 468-493.  
 ———, *Modern Europe*, 14-21, 25-29.  
 Myers, *Middle Ages*, 405-411, 416-422.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 24-30.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 11-14, 21, 22; new ed. 25-29, 37-40.  
 Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 27-41.  
 Thatcher and Schwill, *Middle Ages*, 544, 545; 552-575.  
 West, *Modern History*, 168-170, 171-173.  
 Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 7-15.

## VI. THE FRENCH INVASION OF ITALY AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS DURING THE EARLY SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

### *A. Outline.*

- (1) Importance of Italy as the great political battle ground of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.
- (2) The Italian expedition of Charles VIII of France.
  1. Charles VIII (1483-1498) and his character and ambitions. His motives in invading Italy.
  2. The history of Naples and Sicily under the houses of Anjou and Aragon. The French claims to Naples.
  3. Attitude of the small Italian states towards the French invasion. Papal politics. Milan and Naples.
  4. Decline of the Medicean power at Florence. Savonarola's preaching and prophesying. The expulsion of the Medici and establishment of a theocratic republic. Charles VIII and Savonarola.
  5. Progress of the French invasion. The papacy of the Renaissance as an Italian power. Failure of papal plans. The wicked and despotic Pope Alexander VI (1493-1503), and Cæsar Borgia, his son. Relations of the Pope and the French king.
  6. Conquest of Naples by Charles VIII (1494-1495). Alliances against him. His fortunate victory at Fornovo and retreat to France.
  7. Important results of the expedition : (a) Italy shown to be devoid of national feeling and easily dominated ; (b) Italian art and culture brought across the Alps into France, helping to bring about a greater European Renaissance.
- (3) Savonarola and Florence (1496-1497). The end of the carnivals and the "burning of vanities." Downfall of Savonarola through the enmity of the Medicean party and of the Pope. His trial and execution.
- (4) Louis XII (1498-1515) of France, and affairs in Italy.
  1. France, through the connection of her king with the Visconti, claims Milan as well as Naples. Conquest of Milan. Partition of Naples between France and Spain (1500).
  2. Julius II (1502-1513), the "Fighting Pope," and his hostility to Venice. The League of Cambray



- (1508) — motives of the allies. Venice humbled. The "Holy League" (1512) against the French.
3. Leo X (1513-1521), a Medicean pope. His worldly life and policy. Francis I of France (1515-1547), "the Gentleman King," and his character. The French victory at Marignano and its results.
- (5) Relations between Francis I and the Emperor Charles V.
1. Friendly relations rendered impossible by: (a) the inclosing of France by Hapsburg territory; (b) disputes over Burgundy and Milan; (c) natural rivalry of two great continental powers.
  2. The position of the English king, Henry VIII (1509-1547), in the struggle. His character and early reign. Relations of Wolsey and Charles V (1520). Sixteenth-century diplomacy.
  3. Charles V's coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle (1520). His first diet at Worms and the case of Martin Luther.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 360-368; *Readings*, 233-242.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 293-301; *French Nation*, 143-152.
- Cambridge Modern History, I, 104-189, 197-199, 219-252, 270, 385-389, 478-492; II, 1-34.
- Duruy, *Modern Times*, 75-90; *History of France*, Chs. XXXVI-XXXVIII.
- Dyer and Hassall, *History of Modern Europe*, I, 214-231, 260-286, 356-363.
- Grant, *The French Monarchy*, I, 17-46.
- Hassall, *French People*, Ch. X.
- Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 4-49.
- Kitchin, *History of France*, II, 115-135.
- Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 33-47.
- Mackinnon, *Growth of the French Monarchy*, Chs. IV, V.
- Myers, *The Modern Age*, 60-72.
- Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 1-23, 28-30.
- Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 14-24; new ed. 29-37, 40-43.
- Sedgwick, *Short History of Italy*, 253-278.
- Symonds, *Short History of the Renaissance*, 67-80, 85-120.
- Van Dyke, *Age of the Renaissance*, 212-247, 286-291, 294-296, 334-338.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS ON TOPICS I-VI OF THE OUTLINE.

### I.

- (1) Indicate on an outline map of Italy the three great zones and the five leading states of the peninsula. Insert also the following places: Venice, Genoa, Milan, Pisa, Bologna, Florence, Rome, and Naples.
- (2) Describe the situation of Venice and tell what you know of her history and government.
- (3) Discuss the rise of the despots in Italy and the character of Renaissance despotism, using Milan as an example of a despotic state.
- (4) Give some account of *The Prince* and its author. What are some of the most noteworthy ideas expressed in the work?
- (5) How did Florence differ from Venice and Milan in government? What were the general political, social, and intellectual conditions there under the Medici? Who were the great Medici rulers?

### II.

- (1) What do you understand by the Renaissance or "New Birth"? Attempt a brief, clear explanation or definition of the movement. How is the change that took place best seen and understood?
- (2) Write a short sketch of the life and work of Dante Alighieri. What influence did he have on language? Does he belong to the Renaissance?
- (3) Why should Petrarch be called "the first modern man"? Give a brief account of his life and works. What attitude did he take towards (a) the universities and scholasticism? (b) the Italian language?
- (4) How and when was the study of Greek revived in Italy? Who tells us about the revival of Greek? What effect, if any, had the fall of Constantinople on the study of Greek in the West?
- (5) Discuss the invention of printing, the earliest printed books, and the effect of printing on the Renaissance movement.

### III AND IV.

- (1) In connection with the Renaissance in art explain briefly (a) the chief changes in architecture; (b) the character and tendencies of Renaissance painting; and (c) the progress made in sculpture.
- (2) With what important developments or achievements in art are the following connected: Giotto, Ghiberti, Lucca della Robbia, Leonardo da Vinci, Albrecht Dürer?
- (3) Who were some of the great artists of Venice and of Northern Europe?
- (4) Outline the course of geographical discovery and exploration on the part of the people of Western Europe between 1450 and 1520. What were the chief incentives to discovery?
- (5) Discuss the transition from mediæval to Renaissance science. Who was the great scientific man of the Renaissance and what did he accomplish? How did modern science benefit by the Renaissance?

V AND VI.

- (1) Discuss the significance in German history of the Papal-Imperial struggle and the relations of Germany and Italy.
- (2) Outline the course of German history between 1273 and 1493 in connection with the rise of the Hapsburg power.
- (3) Give an account of Spain under Moorish control in the Middle Ages. When did the Christians begin to get the better of the Moors, and how was the reconquest of Spain finally accomplished?
- (4) Show by a table the dynastic connections of the Spanish royal house at the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries.
- (5) Describe the causes and chief events of the famous expedition of Charles VIII of France to Southern Italy. What important results came from this invasion?
- (6) Where does Savonarola belong in the history of religion and politics? What is your impression of his work and why did he fail?
- (7) Explain or comment on (a) "the Fighting Pope"; (b) League of Cambray and the Holy League; (c) Cardinal Wolsey and his diplomacy; (d) Marignano and its results; (e) the imperial election of 1519.

## VII. GERMANY BEFORE THE PROTESTANT REVOLT.

### POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

#### *A. Outline.*

- (1) Introductory. Great importance of the Protestant revolt. Effect of the revolt led by Luther and other reformers was to divide Europe religiously and politically. General revolution in society. The wars of religion.
- (2) Germany in the early sixteenth century — on the eve of the Reformation.
  1. The modern German Empire a compact federation of recent origin. "The Germanies" of the sixteenth century embraced several hundred states of varying size and character, duchies, counties, free cities, and knights' fiefs.
  2. The emperor's lack of power as exemplified by Frederick III. Importance of the great vassals, especially (a) the seven electors, — three ecclesiastics and four laymen; their possessions and powers. (b) Other territorial rulers, as those over Würtemberg, Bavaria, Hesse, and Baden.
  3. The German towns of the sixteenth century as centers of commerce and culture. Nuremburg as an example. The free or imperial cities and their importance.
  4. The decline of the knights in Germany. Their lack of resources. Robber barons. Hatred of the knights towards the burgher and princely classes, and the reasons for it.
  5. Picture of Germany in 1507 as given by the Venetian ambassador Quirini. Its scope and value as a source (see *Readings*).
  6. Extreme complexity of the political map of Germany in the sixteenth century as exemplified by the lordships around the city of Ulm. Cause of these numerous divisions.
  7. Numerous disputes between petty states. Lack of central power and courts to maintain order. The imperial court unable to enforce its edicts. Rules for private warfare.

- (3) Attempt of the Emperor Maximilian and the diet to institute reforms in government and law. The *Reichskammergericht* and the circles (*Kreise*) of justice. More frequent meetings of the diet, and representation of the free cities, after 1487. Exclusion of the lesser nobility from the diet.
- (4) Reasons for the different pictures of Germany in the early sixteenth century drawn by historians of opposite religious parties. Contradictions and anomalies natural to the period.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 369-376; *Readings*, 247-252.
- (2) **Collateral** — Beard, *Martin Luther*, Ch. I.  
 Bryce, *The Holy Roman Empire* (new edition), 358-370.  
 Cambridge Modern History, I, 288-295, 296-328 (advanced).  
 Dyer and Hassall, *History of Modern Europe*, I, 22-33.  
 Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 181-187, 222-224, 228-233, 248-269.  
 Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 106-128.  
 Lewis, *History of Germany*, 301-310, 317-325, 333-340.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 31-37.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 11-14; new ed. 25-29.  
 Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, Part I, Ch. III (b).

## VIII. GERMANY BEFORE THE PROTESTANT REVOLT.

### RELIGIOUS AND INTELLECTUAL CONDITIONS

#### A. Outline.

- (1) Condition of the Church and religion in Germany. Four important characteristics which throw light on the origin of the Protestant revolt.
  1. Great and unprecedented enthusiasm for religious ceremonies and observances, — this seen in new churches, pilgrimages, collections of relics, outward observances. "Treasury of good works" doctrine.
  2. Tendency in certain quarters towards greater study of the Bible and a closer personal relationship with God. Common use of Bibles and religious manuals in Germany before Luther's time. Preaching.

3. Growing conviction, especially among the men of learning, that mediæval theologians had lost themselves in a maze of logic and scholastic theology.
  4. Old and general belief that the Pope and the Italian cardinals were constantly inventing plans for drawing more money from the Germans, whom they regarded as dull and stupid.
- (2) Intellectual conditions in Germany. The humanists.
1. Rudolph Agricola (1442-1485) "the Petrarch of Germany." His interest in both classical and vernacular literature.
  2. Comparison of German with Italian humanism. More serious and devout character of former. Humanism and religion allied north of the Alps far more than in Italy.
  3. Proposals for the doing away with the mediæval Aristotelian course of study and the substitution of the humanities in German universities.
  4. Opposition to the new learning in Germany. Charges of pagan tendencies. Old and new learning in Germany. "Poets" and "barbarians."
  5. The Reuchlin controversy and the *Letters of Obscure Men*.
- (3) Erasmus of Rotterdam (1467?-1536), the prince of northern humanists.
1. European fame and reputation of Erasmus. His birth and education. His cosmopolitanism and wide influence.
  2. Interest of Erasmus in religious reform. His attempt to put religion on a higher plane. His dislike of the monks.
  3. Relations of Erasmus with Sir Thomas More and John Colet between 1498 and 1506. The New Testament in Greek and Latin as a criticism of the Vulgate. Belief in the popular use of the Bible.
  4. Erasmus' view as to the enemies of true religion. (a) Paganism; (b) confidence in outward acts and ceremonies. Simple Christian truths obscured by dogmatic theology.
  5. The *Praise of Folly* as a satire on monks and theologians and a condemnation of abuses of the time. Its style and contents.

6. Erasmus as a humanist desired a renaissance of Christianity rather than a revolt from the Roman Church. The disappointment he experienced through the Lutheran revolt.
- (4) Germany and the Papal Court. Financial exactions cause discontent.
  1. The thirteenth-century protest of the great minnesinger Walther von der Vogelweide against the papal attitude towards Germany.
  2. Enormous payments exacted by the Pope from German prelates. Appointment of Italians to German benefices. The abuse of pluralism in Germany.
  3. Expressions of discontent with Church and clergy in sixteenth-century German literature. Mendicant orders alone religious.
  4. Little thought of withdrawal from Roman Church as yet, but sincere desire for less extortion and a better class of clergymen.
  5. Ulrich von Hutten (1488-1523), leader of the younger German humanists, and his adventurous career as an opponent of the Pope, the theologians, and the clergy. His satires in Latin and German.
- (5) General conditions in Germany favorable to Luther's movement. National discontent and desire for reform, though differently expressed by different classes. All prepared to listen to reform teachings.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 377-386; *Readings*, 253-257.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *Civilization*, 379-388.  
                               —, *European History*, 260-271.  
                               Beard, *Martin Luther*, Chs. II, III.  
                               Cambridge Modern History, I, 325-328, 568-575, 602-608, 624-645, 679-692.  
                               Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, Vol. VI, Chs. I, II.  
                               Emerton, *Desiderius Erasmus* (Heroes of the Reformation).  
                               Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 233-246.  
                               Janssen, *History of the German People* (Catholic), II, 285-302.  
                               Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 148-153.

Lilly, *Renaissance Types*, Chs. III-V.  
 Myers, *Modern Age*, 25-34.  
*Pennsylvania Translations and Reprints*, II, No. 6.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 37-52.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 27-33; new ed. 44-65.  
 Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, Part II,  
 Ch. II.  
 Van Dyke, *Age of the Renaissance*, 267-285, 302-320.  
 Walker, *The Reformation*, 45-55, 71-76, 30-32.  
 Whitcomb, *History of Modern Europe*, 22-27; *Source  
 Book of the German Renaissance*, 1-11, 35-39, 47-80.

## IX. LUTHER'S EARLY LIFE AND THE BEGINNING OF THE GERMAN REVOLT TO 1520.

### A. Outline.

- (1) Luther's career to 1517.
  1. Born at Eisleben, near Harz Mountains, of peasant parents, November 10, 1483. His education at Mansfeld, Magdeburg, Eisenach, and finally at the University of Erfurt. Purpose of his studies.
  2. Luther's religious temperament. His desertion of the world and entrance to monastic life. The Augustinian Hermits.
  3. Luther as a monk. His failure to find peace in the monastic life. Gradual development of the doctrine of "justification by faith" instead of "salvation by good works."
  4. The meaning of the new doctrine to Luther. His mission as a bringer of comfort to others. The professorship at the University of Wittenberg (1508), and his teaching there.
  5. Luther's visit to Rome in 1511. His devotional conduct. Impressions received during the journey as to the Pope and Italian clergy.
  6. The new theology at Wittenberg. Student debates. Aristotle discountenanced. Reliance on the Bible, St. Paul, and Augustine.
- (2) The ninety-five theses and the use and abuse of indulgences.
  1. Appearance of the Dominican Tetzl as a seller of indulgences in the neighborhood of Wittenberg. Extreme claims as to the efficacy of indulgences.



2. Luther's objections to the use of indulgences stated in ninety-five theses. Difference between his intention and the effect produced in Germany by his theses.
  3. The theological aspect of indulgences. Pardons that freed the contrite sinner from penance in this life or from sufferings in purgatory. Common mistakes as to their use.
  4. Indulgences for the *dead* as well as for the *living*, and the traffic in them. Leo X's plans to help build St. Peter's church by the sale of indulgences in Germany. Sellers and buyers.
  5. Importance of Luther's criticisms. His arguments against the purchase of indulgences. Awkward questions likely to be raised.
- (3) Luther's gradual break with Rome (1517-1519).
1. The summons to Rome on account of the theses. Intervention of Frederick the Wise on Luther's behalf. Conferences with the Pope's representatives. The agreement of January, 1519.
  2. The Eck-Carlstadt debate at Leipzig, June, 1519. Luther's part in the discussion — criticism of the papal claims to power. Luther supports Wycliffe and Huss. Importance of Luther's admissions.
- (4) The relations of Luther and the humanists.
1. Other revolutionists and reformers turn to Luther, especially the humanists. Reasons for their support of him. Publication and dissemination of his works.
  2. The neutral position of Erasmus and the explanation of it. His distrust of Luther. Contrast between their views as to man's salvation and as to the reform of the Church.
  3. Difference of view and mutual distrust between Luther and Erasmus cause controversy and enmity. Erasmus offended.
  4. Luther warmly supported by Ulrich von Hutten. The knightly class enlisted on the side of Luther and German freedom.

## B. References.

- (1) Prescribed — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 387-395; *Readings*, 258-269.
- (2) Collateral — Adams, *Civilisation*, 416-436.  
                     —, *European History*, 303-306.  
                     Beard, *Martin Luther*, Chs. IV-VI.  
                     Cambridge Modern History, Vol. II, *The Reformation*, Ch. IV.  
                     Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, Vol. VI, Ch. III.  
                     Dyer and Hassall, *Modern Europe*, I, 400-415.  
                     Fisher, *The Reformation*, 85-99.  
                     Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, 1-27.  
                     Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 251-263, 289-298.  
                     Janssen, *History of the German People*, III, 79-117.  
                     Köstlin, *Life of Luther*, 10-56, 82-107.  
                     Lives of Luther by Jacobs, Michelet, etc., the early chapters.  
                     Myers, *Modern Age*, 34-39.  
                     Pennsylvania Translations and Reprints, II, No. 6.  
                     Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 53-73.  
                     Seeböhm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, Part II, Ch. III.  
                     Van Dyke, *Age of the Renaissance*, 340-347.  
                     Walker, *The Reformation*, 77-110.  
                     Whitcomb, *History of Modern Europe*, 40-44, 46, 47.

## X. THE COURSE OF THE LUTHERAN REVOLT (1520-1521).

### A. Outline.

- (1) Increasing violence of Luther's attacks on the Roman Church.  
     His suggestion that the civil power should punish unworthy churchmen. His defiance of the Roman power. Hutton likewise attacks the papacy.
- (2) Luther's three great pamphlets of 1520.
  1. The *Address to the German Nobility* — an appeal to the knights. The three evils of the Roman Church and how they could be remedied by denying that the clergy were a separate class. Luther's remedies for some of the evils of the time. Plan of an appeal.
  2. The *Babylonian Captivity of the Church* — Attempt to overthrow the medieval hierarchical system. Attack on the seven sacraments. New view of the nature of the Mass.
  3. The *Freedom of the Christian* — An exposition of Luther's doctrinal foundations. The Christian is justified by faith alone.

- (3) The bull of excommunication and its effect in Germany.
  1. Issuance of the bull in 1520. Its terms and their effect. Attitude of the German princes. Eck's unpopularity. Publication of the bull and burning of Luther's works in various places.
  2. Luther and the papal bull. The bonfire at Wittenberg (December 10, 1520). Hutten's radical and revolutionary proposals for the confiscation of Church property.
  3. Religious condition of Germany in 1520 as described by the papal legate, Aleander. Luther, in spite of violent language, not an advocate of precipitate reform. His innate conservatism.
- (4) The Emperor Charles V and his attitude towards the Lutheran revolt.
  1. Charles V the chief enemy of reform in Germany. His arrival in 1520 and plans for the diet at Worms. His Spanish-German policy and support of orthodox Catholicism.
  2. Difficulty of dealing with Luther in any summary manner. Decision to summon him to Worms to appear before the diet. The summons and safe-conduct. Luther's view of the matter.
  3. Luther's journey to Worms and appearance before the emperor and the diet. His address and its conclusion. He is outlawed by the Edict of Worms (1521) and declared a heretic. How the edict was received in Germany.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 395-404; *Readings*, 265-280.
- (2) **Collateral** — Beard, *Martin Luther*, Chs. VII-IX.  
 Cambridge Modern History, II, 136-148.  
 Creighton, *History of the Papacy*, Vol. VI, Ch. V.  
 Fisher, *History of the Reformation*, 99-112.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 289-292.  
 Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 272-284.  
 Jacobs, *Life of Luther*, 158-197.  
 Janssen, *History of the German People*, III, 171-213.  
 Köstlin, *Life of Luther*, 198-245.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 39-42.  
*Pennsylvania Translations and Reprints*, II, No. 6.

Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 74-93.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 35-37; new ed. 68-74.  
 Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 115-135.  
 Walker, *The Reformation*, 110-121.  
 West, *Modern History*, 228-231.  
 Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 44-47.

## XI. THE COURSE OF THE LUTHERAN REVOLT (1521-1525).

### A. Outline.

- (1) The Wartburg sojourn and Luther's translation of the Bible into German.
  1. Luther after the Diet of Worms. His secluded life in the Wartburg. Completion of the New Testament (1522).
  2. Difficulties in the way of a German Bible: (a) difficulty of translating from Greek and Hebrew; (b) difficulty of finding generally acceptable German words.
  3. Luther's solution of these difficulties. His care as to the language of his translation makes it a literary landmark.
- (2) Rise of vernacular literature in Germany during the Lutheran revolt. Awakening of the minds of the common people — popular pamphlets, satires, and pictorial representations of the time. Examples of these.
- (3) The various projects of reform arising from the Lutheran revolt.
  1. General desire to better conditions in Germany, but different motives and special aims on the part of the princes, knights, peasants, and higher and lower clergy. Luther's disappointment.
  2. The Carlstadt movement of reform at Wittenberg. Abolition of monastic discipline and restrictions. Iconoclasm. Change in regard to the Mass. Belittling of learning and scholarship.
  3. The Zwickau prophets at Wittenberg. Luther's sudden return and check to the fanatical movement. His attitude towards the reforms and changes. The civil authority alone should make changes.

4. Luther's advice to his followers as to reforms in religion. His ideas impracticable. Half measures and toleration of old customs and practices not possible. Disorderly elements.
- (4) The Knights' War of 1522 led by Ulrich von Hutten and Franz von Sickingen. Victory of the Archbishop of Treves and the other princes. Fate of the knightly leaders. Effect of this revolt on the reform movement.
- (5) Pope Hadrian VI (1522) and the diet at Nuremberg.
  1. Character and antecedents of the new Pope. His attitude towards the German revolt. Confession of the sins of the Roman Curia. Hadrian's enmity towards Luther and his works.
  2. The diet at Nuremberg refuses to enforce the Edict of Worms against Luther for good reasons, but recommends a Church council to be held in Germany, made up of both clergy and laity.
  3. The diet refuses to take action as to monks and priests who had broken vows. Prohibition of Luther's works and enjoining of silence on him. Luther not highly regarded by the diet.
  4. Death of Pope Hadrian VI and succession of Clement VII (1523-1534). Affirmation of the decisions of first diet at Nuremberg by a second one in 1524.
- (6) The Congress of Regensburg (1524) and the formation of a league of Catholic princes. Concessions by the Roman Church to the cause of Catholic reform. Importance of the agreement of Regensburg: (a) Germany divided into two parts, north and south, along religious lines; and (b) beginning of the Catholic Reformation in Germany. Appearance of a German Catholic Bible and new Catholic religious literature.

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 405-413.
- (2) **Collateral** — Cambridge Modern History, II, 150-173.  
 Fisher, *The Reformation*, 112-116.  
 Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, 60-91.  
 Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 285-314.  
 Jacobs, *Life of Luther*, 198-250.  
 Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 160-171.

Köstlin, *Life of Luther*, 246-312.  
 Lewis, *History of Germany*, 369-373, 376, 377.  
 Lodge, *History of Modern Europe*, 58-60.  
 Michelet, *Life of Luther*, 99-161.  
 Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 135-140.  
 Walker, *The Reformation*, 121-129.

## XII. THE SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF GERMANY

(1525-1555).

### A. Outline.

#### (1) The Peasant Revolt of 1525.

1. How far was Luther responsible for the revolt? His attitude towards the peasants and the feudal lords before the rising.
2. What the peasants wanted. The *Twelve Articles* (*Readings*, 281-287) and their character. Luther's views as to the demands of the peasants.
3. Radical demands made by working classes in the towns. The *Articles of Heilbronn* — secularization of Church property.
4. Bloodshed and violence on the part of the rebels. Luther vainly attempts to keep the peasants quiet and peaceful. His abandonment of them and the grounds for it.
5. Incidents of the revolt. Events at Rothenburg. The cruel suppression of the movement by the princes and greater lords. Luther discredited among the peasants — "Dr. Lügner."

#### (2) Formation of Catholic and Protestant leagues and the diets at Speyer.

1. The League of Dessau (1525) — a Catholic organization including the Duke of Saxony, the Electors of Brandenburg and Mayence, and the princes of Brunswick.
2. The League of Torgau (1526) — made up of the Protestant princes led by the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse.
3. The first Diet of Speyer (1526) decides that the religion of each German state is to be determined by its ruler until a general council settles the question raised.

4. Both parties hope for union. Luther's ideas and those of his enemies. Continuance of religious division. New sects in Germany — Zwinglians and Anabaptists.
  5. The second Diet of Speyer (1529), by command of the emperor, orders the Edict of Worms to be enforced, the Mass to be respected, and no one prevented from attending Mass.
  6. Protest of the Lutheran minority in the diet signed by several princes and fourteen imperial towns. Substance of the *protest* of Speyer. Origin of the name Protestants.
- (3) Charles V and the Diet of Augsburg (1530).
1. The politics of the period. Rivalry of France and the Hapsburgs leads to a series of wars. Success of Charles V.
  2. Attempt of Charles to settle the religious questions at Augsburg in 1530.
    - (a) The drawing-up of the Augsburg Confession by Melancthon. Its character and contents. Lack of criticism in regard to the organization of the Church.
    - (b) Answer of the Catholic theologians to the Confession. Charles V's view in the matter and his command to the Protestants. Promise of a general council of the Church.
- (4) Protestantism and Catholicism in Germany (1530 to 1555).
1. Formation by the Protestant princes of the League of Schmalkalden (1530–1531) for defense against the Catholics.
  2. Religious war in Germany delayed by the Turkish invasion of Eastern Europe and the emperor's absence from Germany. Lutherans not molested for fifteen years.
  3. Death of Luther (1546). Beginning of the Schmalkaldic war (1546–1552) between the emperor and the princes of the league.
  4. Successes of the Catholics under Maurice of Saxony — Mühlberg (1547) and the capture of the Protestant leaders. Spanish policy of Charles V in Germany.

5. Abandonment of the Catholic cause by Maurice of Saxony and successful revolt of the Protestants. The Peace of Passau (1552) followed by the Religious Peace of Augsburg (1555).
  - (a) Princes, free cities, and imperial knights to be allowed to choose between Roman Catholicism and Lutheranism.
  - (b) Property of ecclesiastical princes who become Lutherans to revert to the Roman Church.
  - (c) Every one required to subscribe to the religion of his particular state, or emigrate.
6. Adoption of the principle of having the ruler determine the religion of his subjects — a compromise between mediæval solidarity in religion and modern freedom and toleration.
7. Noteworthy weaknesses in the religious settlement of 1555.
  - (a) Only Lutheran Protestants recognized by its terms.
  - (b) Impossibility of enforcing the clause in regard to ecclesiastical property.

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 413-420; *Readings*, 281-293.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 312-315, 329-331.  
 Cambridge Modern History, II, 174-197, 210-218, 246-279.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 166-171.  
 Fisher, *The Reformation*, 156-169.  
 Harding, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 293-299.  
 Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, 92-105, 226-240.  
 Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, I, 314-394.  
 Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 178-180, 196-204, 210-213, 220-249.  
 Myers, *Modern Age*, 43-46, 54-57, 73-75.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 94-117.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 38-46; new ed. 74-84.  
 Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 140-160, 166-171.  
 Walker, *The Reformation*, 129-146, 181-216.  
 Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 59-63.



## REVIEW QUESTIONS ON TOPICS VII-XII OF THE OUTLINE.

### VII AND VIII.

- (1) Why does the Protestant revolt of the early sixteenth century assume such importance in modern history?
- (2) Describe the political and social condition of Germany just previous to the Lutheran revolt. What classes were especially discontented, and why?
- (3) Name and comment on four important characteristics which serve to explain the Protestant revolt in Germany.
- (4) Give an account of the rise and spread of humanism among the Germans, and discuss the influence of the humanists on the movement for reform.
- (5) Describe the life and work of Erasmus of Rotterdam, paying especial attention to his ideas of true religion and his attacks on the Church.
- (6) How is the discontent in Germany with papal policy expressed in the literature of the country?
- (7) What are some of the chief sources of information for conditions in Germany at this time?

### IX AND X.

- (1) Give a sketch of Luther's life, noting the important steps in his career without detailed descriptions.
- (2) Discuss the doctrine of indulgences as regards its foundation, nature, extension, and abuse. What new doctrine did Luther set forth in opposition to the old one of good works?
- (3) Compare and contrast Luther and Erasmus as reformers, noting differences of ideas and temperament. How do Zwingli and Calvin stand as regards the first-mentioned reformers?
- (4) Discuss Luther's three primary works and their effect.

### XI AND XII.

- (1) Enumerate the reform parties in Germany in 1522 and 1523 and discuss the aims and ideas of each.
- (2) Give an account of the fanatical elements in the Protestant revolt in Germany, paying especial attention to the peasants.
- (3) Discuss the attempts at compromise in Germany between 1521 and 1555. What were the weaknesses of the final agreement?
- (4) Explain or comment on (a) Zwickau prophets; (b) Franz von Sickingen; (c) Schmalkaldic League; (d) Mühlberg.

### XIII. THE PROTESTANT REVOLT IN SWITZERLAND. ZWINGLI AND CALVIN.

#### A. Outline.

- (1) The origin of the Swiss Confederation ; the forest cantons.
  1. Switzerland, led by the three forest cantons, successfully defends its liberties against encroachments by the Hapsburgs and Charles the Bold.
  2. A confederation of a loose character is formed, and finally, in 1499, Switzerland becomes independent from the empire.
- (2) Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) leads a revolt against the Church independent of the Lutheran movement.
  1. Zwingli's attack on the abuses in the Church, and the traffic in Swiss soldiers. His relation to the Lutheran movement.
  2. Zwingli's reforms at Zurich and other towns in Switzerland lead to separation from Rome and religious division.
  3. The religious civil wars ; Kappel (1531). Switzerland remains divided in religion after death of Zwingli.
- (3) John Calvin (1509-1564) and the founding of the Presbyterian Church.
  1. The *Institutes of Christianity*, Calvin's great theological work. The doctrine of predestination.
  2. Calvin's work at Geneva. His services to Protestantism. Calvinism in France and Scotland.
  3. Importance of Calvin in the history of modern religion.

#### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 421-426 ; *Readings*, 294-301.
- (2) **Collateral** — Bourne, *Medieval and Modern History*, 148, 192, 193, 196, 197.  
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. II, Chs. X, XI.  
Duruy, *Modern Times*, 174-177, 184-188.  
Fisher, *The Reformation*, 136-156, 192-241.  
Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, 125-142, 241-255.  
Jackson, *Zwingli*, Introd. Ch. and Ch. XVI.  
Janssen, *History of the German People*, V, 127-165.  
Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 64-66, 68-72.

*Pennsylvania Translations and Reprints*, III, No. 3.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 118-134.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 47-53; new ed. 85-97.  
 Seeböhm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 159-162,  
 195-198.  
 Walker, *The Reformation*, 147-180, 225-276.

#### XIV. THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

##### A. Outline.

- (1) The gradual revolt of England from the Church primarily political and not religious.
  1. The preliminary work of the scholars: Colet, More, Erasmus. The New Learning in England. More's *Utopia*. Erasmus in England.
  2. Cardinal Wolsey and his peace policy. The principle of "balance of power."
  3. Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon leads to the fall of Wolsey and a revolt from Rome.
    - (a) Pope's refusal to divorce Henry. Fall of Wolsey in consequence (1530).
    - (b) By various acts of Parliament Henry becomes head of the English Church and the Church of England becomes independent of the Pope. No important changes in doctrine.
- (2) Henry's despotic government shown in his treatment of Sir Thomas More, in the dissolution of the monasteries, and in the destruction of shrines and images.
- (3) Henry VIII's marriages in relation to the history of the time. His three children and the succession to the crown.
- (4) England becomes Protestant under Edward VI (1547-1558).
  1. Importation of Protestant teachers from the continent. The *iconoclasts* in England. The *Book of Common Prayer* and the *Articles of Faith*.
  2. Extreme character of changes made offend the people. Selfish aims of Edward's ministers. Discredit brought on Protestantism.
- (5) Queen Mary (1553-1558) and the Catholic reaction.
  1. Her marriage with Philip of Spain and its consequences. Philip barred from the government and succession.

2. The Kneeling Parliament of 1554 and the reconciliation with the Pope. Possessions of clergy not restored.
3. Persecution of Protestants in Mary's later years. The martyrdom of Bishops Latimer and Ridley at Oxford.
4. Failure of Mary's plans to stamp out Protestantism and restore Catholicism.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 426-436; *Readings*, 301-314.
- (2) **Collateral** — Andrews, *History of England*, 246-284.  
 Cambridge Modern History, I, 491, 492; II, 416-559.  
 Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 286-328.  
 Coman and Kendall, *History of England*, 222-244.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 180-184.  
 Fisher, *History of the Reformation*, 316-384.  
 Green, *Short History of the English People*, 303-420.  
 Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, 163-178, 560-602.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 94-115.  
*Pennsylvania Translations and Reprints*, I, No. 1.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 135-155.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 63-85; new ed. 119-141.  
 Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 167-193.  
 Smith (Goldwin), *The United Kingdom*, I, 301-366.  
 Terry, *History of England*, 512-586.  
 Walker, *The Reformation*, 308-312.

## XV. THE CATHOLIC REFORMATION AND ITS AGENTS.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The Catholic reformation and its three agents, — the Council of Trent, the Society of Jesus, and several secular princes, Philip II of Spain in particular.
- (2) The Council of Trent (1545-1563). Its character and work.
  1. Composition of the council. The German Protestants do not attend.
  2. The doctrinal work of the council simply a reënfacement of the old creed, e.g. the doctrines of good works, and the seven sacraments. The Vulgate, and the Catholic Church the sole authority for the interpretation of the Bible.
  3. The reform measures of the council. Removal of abuses. Educational improvements.

- (3) The Society of Jesus, or Jesuit order.
  1. Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556), the founder of the Jesuits.
    - (a) His early life and purpose in founding the order. Stories of the first Jesuits.
    - (b) The order founded in 1534. Papal sanction given in 1540. Rapid growth in the sixteenth century.
  2. Features of the order of especial importance.
    - (a) Its splendid organization and rigid discipline. The general and his powers. Perfect obedience to superiors. Objects and methods of Jesuits.
    - (b) Missions and explorations to remote parts of the world. St. Francis Xavier. The Jesuits in America.
  3. Results from the work of the Jesuits. They reclaimed much of Southern Germany and Austria for Rome and checked the growth of Protestantism.
  4. Accusations of unscrupulousness against the Jesuits. Decline and gradual abolition of the order (1773). Restored in 1814.
- (4) The work of Charles V's son, Philip II of Spain, for the Catholic cause.
  1. Division of the Hapsburg possessions between German and Spanish princes at abdication of Charles V (1555-1556). Charles V's attitude towards Protestantism.
  2. Philip II's fervent desire to stamp out Protestantism. His use of the Inquisition and other methods of suppression. His great financial, military, and naval resources.

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 437-445; *Readings*, 315-323.
- (2) **Collateral** — Cambridge Modern History, II, 639-689; III, 475-525.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 189-200.  
 Fisher, *History of the Reformation*, Ch. XI.  
 Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, Chs. XIX, XX.  
 Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Ch. XVI.

Johnson, *Europe in the Sixteenth Century*, 261-271.  
 Lodge, *Modern Europe*, Ch. VII.  
 Myers, *Modern Age*, 49-57, 77-85.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 156-171.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 53-58; new ed. 97-106.  
 Seebohm, *Era of the Protestant Revolution*, 205-214.  
 Symonds, *Short History of the Renaissance*, Ch. XIV.  
 Walker, *The Reformation*, Ch. IX.  
 Ward, *The Counter Reformation* (Epochs of Church History).

## XVI. RELIGIOUS WARS IN THE NETHERLANDS AND FRANCE.

### A. Outline.

#### (1) The struggle for religious and political freedom in the Netherlands.

1. Characteristics of the Netherlands — great commercial cities. Government under Charles V.
2. Philip II's harsh attitude toward the Netherlands. Regency of the Duchess of Parma.
3. The Inquisition in the Netherlands under Charles V and Philip II. The protests and rebellious acts of the Protestants and "Beggars."
4. Alva and the Council of Blood (1567-1573). The Netherlands under military control. Numerous executions. Resistance of William of Orange and the "Sea Beggars."
5. Alva's oppression causes further revolt. "The Spanish Fury" and its results. The union of Utrecht (1579). Assassination of William of Orange (1584).
6. The United Provinces gain their independence with the aid of the English. Independence acknowledged by Spain in 1648.

#### (2) The religious and civil wars in France (1562-1589).

1. The beginnings of Protestantism in France. Lefevre (1450-1537) and the first French Bible.
2. Persecution under Francis I (1515-1547) and Henry II (1547-1559). Alliance of France with the German Protestants.

3. The period of the civil wars. The parties in the struggle.
  - (a) The Guises, extreme Catholics and supporters of the policy of persecution.
  - (b) The Bourbons, who ally themselves with the Huguenots in opposition to the Guise influence.
  - (c) The court party under the leadership of Catherine de Medici, the queen mother, holds the balance between the Catholics and the Huguenots.
4. Chief features of the wars.
  - (a) The massacre of Vassy, which opens the war (1562), and the first stage of hostilities to 1570. The Peace of St. Germain.
  - (b) Coligny's plan for a national war against Spain is frustrated by the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day (1572). Renewal of civil war.
  - (c) The question of the succession and the war of the three Henrys (1585-1589). Triumph of Henry of Navarre in 1589.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 446-456; *Readings*, 323-332.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 334-338, 341-343.  
 Bourne, *Medieval and Modern History*, 211-216.  
 Cambridge Modern History, Vol. III, *The Age of Religious Wars*, Chs. I, VI, VII.  
 Duruy, *Modern Times*, 201-211, 218-235.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 308-311, 323-330.  
 Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, Chs. XXI-XXX.  
 Johnson, *European History*, Chs. VIII, IX.  
 Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 101-125.  
 Myers, *Modern Age*, 133-169.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 171-199.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 100-133; new ed. 157-194.  
 West, *Modern History*, 241-248.  
 Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 65-69, 71-74.

For more advanced reading see Robinson's *Readings* (abridged edition), 338, 339.

XVII. FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND SPAIN AT THE CLOSE OF THE  
SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

*A. Outline.*

- (1) Beginning of the Bourbon monarchy in France. Henry IV (1589-1610) and Louis XIII (1610-1643).
  1. The new king becomes a Catholic in order to secure Paris (1593), but issues the Edict of Nantes (1598) granting limited toleration and special privileges to the Huguenots. Later effects of this concession.
  2. Able and enlightened administration of the Duc de Sully. His economic reforms. The good government of Henry IV and Sully cut short by the assassination of the former and the retirement of the latter. Sully's *Memoirs*.
  3. Louis XIII and the regency of Marie de Medici. Appearance and rise to power of the great ecclesiastical statesman, Cardinal Richelieu.
- (2) Success of the Protestant cause in England under Elizabeth (1558-1603). Maintenance of domestic peace and successful resistance against Spanish aggression.
  1. The new queen restores the Protestant service and the Prayer Book with some modifications. Retains old Church organization. The Church of England a compromise between old and new.
  2. English Protestantism threatened from the north by Mary Queen of Scots. Knox and the Scottish Reformed Church (Presbyterian).
    - (a) Mary Stuart becomes the hope of the Catholics. Her return to Scotland and relations with Philip II and the Guises.
    - (b) Mary's career in Scotland, which finally leads to her abdication and flight to England, in 1568, where she is held a prisoner by Elizabeth.
  3. Catholic plots and plans against Elizabeth.
    - (a) The Catholic rising in the north of England (1569) and the plans to depose Elizabeth fail, because no aid is received from the French and Spanish monarchs, who are busy with internal affairs and wars. Attacks on Spain by English seamen.



- (b) The attempt to make Ireland a Catholic base of attack on England is frustrated by Elizabeth's officials there. Bad condition of Ireland under the Tudors.
- (c) The execution of Mary Queen of Scots (1587) takes place as a result of continued Catholic plots against Elizabeth's life.
- (d) Defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588) puts an end to the danger to England from Spain and gives England the control of the seas.
- (3) Concluding survey of the reign of Philip II. Decline of Spanish power.
  - 1. Hopeful outlook for the Catholic cause at the opening of his reign. Strong forces arrayed on the side of Spain and the old Church.
  - 2. The outcome of Philip's policy not successful in spite of his resources. Victories of Protestantism in the northern half of Europe.
  - 3. Decline of Spain after the sixteenth century largely due to bad domestic policy. The expulsion of the Moors a grave mistake. Spain rapidly sinks to the position of a second-class power.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 457-464; *Readings*, 332-337.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 338-344.  
                   —, *Growth of French Nation*, 160-189.  
                   Bourne, *Medieval and Modern History*, 216-230.  
                   Cambridge Modern History, Vol. III, Chs. VIII-X, XX.  
                   Duruy, *Modern Times*, 211-218, 231-258.  
                   —, *History of France*, 365-388.  
                   Green, *Short History of the English People*, 369-420.  
                   Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 311-313, 316-320.  
                   Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 125-128.  
                   Myers, *The Modern Age*, 116-129, 169-174.  
                   Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 183-199.  
                   Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 86-99, 133-140; new ed. 107-118, 141-156, 195-202.  
                   Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, Ch. II.  
                   Walker, *The Reformation*, 86-99.  
                   West, *Modern History*, 244-250.

## XVIII. THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR (1618-1648).

### *A. Outline.*

- (1) Causes and preliminaries of the Thirty Years' War.
  1. Weaknesses of the Peace of Augsburg: (*a*) exclusion of Calvinists from toleration; (*b*) unsatisfactory statement as to Church lands.
  2. Spread of Protestantism in the lands of Catholic princes. Bohemia especially affected. Successful work of the Jesuits in counteracting Protestantism.
  3. Formation of the Protestant Union and the Catholic League as results of the affair at Donauwörth (1607-1608).
- (2) The first or Bohemian period of the war (1618-1623).
  1. Immediate cause — Protestant Bohemia revolts because the Hapsburgs break the agreement of 1609 as to religion. The "defenestration" at Prague.
  2. The revolt fails. Frederick, elector of the Palatinate, who was chosen king of Bohemia, is defeated at White Hill (1620) by the army of the Catholic League.
  3. Frederick loses not only Bohemia but also the eastern portion of the Palatinate, which, with the title of elector, is bestowed by the Emperor Ferdinand on Maximilian of Bavaria.
- (3) The second or Danish period (1625-1629).
  1. Serious character of the situation. Christian IV of Denmark invades Germany as an ally of the Protestants, is defeated by Wallenstein, the new Catholic general, and makes peace (1629).
  2. The Edict of Restitution (1629) and its terms. The dismissal of Wallenstein through the influence of the Catholic League.
- (4) The third or Swedish period (1630-1635).
  1. The Scandinavian countries and their history.
    - (*a*) Denmark, Norway, and Sweden united by the Union of Calmar (1397).
    - (*b*) Sweden gains independence and prestige under Gustavus Vasa (1523-1560). Introduction of Protestantism.

2. Gustavus Adolphus (1594-1632) invades Germany for religious and political reasons,—to support Protestantism and to extend his dominions around the Baltic. His reception in Germany. Siege and sack of Magdeburg by Catholics.
3. The Swedes successful at Breitenfeld (1631). Reappointment of Wallenstein. Death of Gustavus at Lützen (1632). The murder of Wallenstein (1634). Swedish defeat at Nördlingen (1634) and the defection of Saxony. Apparent end of the struggle.
- (5) The fourth or Swedish-French period (1635-1648).
  1. Catholic France under Richelieu now aids the German Protestants in order to gain territory at the expense of the Austrian and Spanish Hapsburgs.
  2. Richelieu's plans in regard to the Thirty Years' War, and how they were in the main successful. French-Spanish relations after 1624. Progress of the war in Germany (1635-1644). Victories of Condé and Turenne.
- (6) The ending of the great struggle.
  1. Provisions of the treaties of Westphalia (1648) concerning (a) religious toleration; (b) lands held by Protestant princes; (c) the states of Germany; (d) the land cessions to Sweden and France; (e) independence of the United Netherlands and of Switzerland.
- (7) Disastrous results of the war for Germany in the destruction of villages, depopulation, and general exhaustion of the German states. Power of the electorate of Brandenburg (Prussia) one hopeful sign for the future.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 465-474; *Readings*, 340-348.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 344-355.  
 Bourne, *Medieval and Modern History*, 231-237.  
 Bryce, *Holy Roman Empire* (revised edition), 384-395.  
 Cambridge Modern History, Vol. IV, *The Thirty Years' War* (see Contents).  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 267-285.  
 Dyer and Hassall, *Modern Europe*, III, 152-157, 184-208, 253-311, 335-352.

Gardiner, *The Thirty Years' War* (Epochs).  
 Gindely, *The Thirty Years' War*, Vol. I, Chs. I, VI;  
 Vol. II, Chs. IV, V, XI.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 330-345.  
 Häusser, *Period of the Reformation*, Chs. XXX-XL.  
 Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. I, Chs.  
 XVII, XVIII.  
 Lewis, *History of Germany*, 402-455.  
 Lodge, *Modern Europe*, Ch. X.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 176-191.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 200-218.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 141-160; new ed. 203-227.  
 Tuttle, *History of Prussia*, I, 110-169.  
 Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, 52-128.  
 Walker, *The Reformation*, 439-460.  
 West, *Modern History*, 250-253.  
 Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 97-105.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS ON TOPICS XIII-XVIII OF THE OUTLINE.

### XIII and XIV.

- (1) Give an account of the origin and history of the Swiss Confederation to 1499.
- (2) Sketch the career of Zwingli. What reasons can you assign for the small influence of Zwinglianism as compared to Lutheranism and Calvinism?
- (3) Discuss the life and work of Calvin. Of what great modern church was he founder and what were his chief doctrinal views?
- (4) How was the way prepared for the Protestant revolt in England? How did the English movement differ from the German and Swiss revolts?

### XV, XVI, and XVII.

- (1) How and when did the Catholic Reformation begin? Is it right to call this movement the "Counter Reformation" or the "Catholic Reaction"?
- (2) Mention the chief agents of reform and revival on the Catholic side, and give an account of the work of any of these agents.
- (3) Deal with one or more of the following topics:
  - (a) The private and public character and the disposition of Philip II.
  - (b) The revolt of the Netherlands from Spain and its results.
  - (c) The religious-political wars in France and the change of dynasty. How long did the new dynasty hold power?

XVIII.

- (1) Why is the Thirty Years' War one of the great landmarks of modern history from (a) the religious standpoint and (b) the political standpoint?
- (2) Outline the causes, chief events with dates, and most important results of the war.
- (3) Name the chief leaders on each side in the different periods, and tell something of the part each played.
- (4) Discuss the provisions of the great Treaty of Westphalia and discuss its historical significance.
- (5) What power in Germany emerged from the struggle with greater strength than before, and how is this power connected with the later history of Germany?

## XIX. THE EARLY STUARTS AND PARLIAMENT IN ENGLAND.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The question of an absolute or a limited monarchy in England. Absolute monarchy on the continent of Europe. Importance of the triumph of constitutional monarchy in England.
- (2) James I (1603-1625), the first of the English Stuarts.
  1. His belief in the "divine right of kings" causes trouble. His opinion as expressed in *The Law of Free Monarchies*.
  2. His foreign policy a failure through lack of consistency. Relations with the German Protestants and with Spain.
  3. Literature of the time of Elizabeth and James I. Shakespeare (1564-1616) and his works. Francis Bacon as a scientist. King James' version of the Bible.
- (3) Charles I (1625-1649), and the struggle with Parliament.
  1. Character of the new king. His favorite, the Duke of Buckingham. Unsuccessful wars against France and Spain.
  2. Charles' exactions in the shape of forced loans, and other arbitrary acts, rouse Parliament so that he is forced to grant the Petition of Right (1628). Contents of this document.
  3. Religious differences between Charles and the Commons render the situation more serious. Dissolution of Parliament (1629). Imprisonment of several leading members.
- (4) Charles' personal government (1629-1640). Influence of Laud and Wentworth.
  1. Financial exactions of various sorts. Tax of "ship money." John Hampden's case.
  2. Religious affairs. Laud made Archbishop of Canterbury (1633). He tries to force conformity. The opposition of the Puritans, Presbyterians, and Independents. The Pilgrim Fathers and emigration to America (1620). New England Congregationalism.
- (5) The Long Parliament and its reforms.

1. Parliament summoned by Charles because he needed money to carry on a war against the Scotch Presbyterians. The "Bishops' Wars" and the National Covenant in Scotland (1638-1639). Other measures.
2. The acts of the Long Parliament. Execution of Strafford and imprisonment of Laud. The Triennial Bill. The Grand Remonstrance.
3. The attempt of the king to arrest five of the leading members of Parliament in January of 1642 makes a civil war inevitable.

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 475-485; *Readings*, 349-355.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 357-360, 530-535.  
 Andrews, *History of England*, 329-361.  
 Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 383-441.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 286-298.  
 Gardiner, *Student's History of England*, 481-536.  
 ———, *The First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution* (Epochs).  
 Green, *Short History of the English People*, 474-547.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 368-374.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 224-239.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 218-239.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 163-178; new ed. 231-250.  
 Terry, *History of England*, 618-680.  
 West, *Modern History*, 259-272.

## XX. THE CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND AND ITS RESULTS. THE STUART RESTORATION AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

### *A. Outline.*

- (1) The beginning of the Civil War (1642). Cavaliers and Roundheads. Rise of Oliver Cromwell.
1. Charles' acts lead to civil war. Cavaliers and Roundheads, — composition of opposing forces. Oliver Cromwell (b. 1599). Course of the struggle.
  2. Ultimate defeat of Royalists. Pride's Purge. Execution of Charles (1649) and its effect.

(2) The Commonwealth (1649–1653) and Protectorate (1653–1660). Oliver Cromwell in power.

1. The Rump Parliament proclaims England a republic. Cromwell, as head of the army, the real ruler. His position in England.
2. Ireland and Scotland subdued (1650–1652) by Cromwell and his lieutenants. Cruel measures of subjection in Ireland. Defeat of the Scottish army at Dunbar (1650). Cromwell's last great victory at Worcester (1651).
3. The Navigation Act (1651) leads to a commercial war with Holland of an indecisive character.
4. Cromwell summarily dissolves the Long Parliament (1653) and is made Lord Protector by the Barebone or Nominated Parliament (December, 1653).
5. The Protectorate. Failure to organize successful home government. Cromwell's successful foreign policy. Dunkirk and Jamaica acquired. Relations of Cromwell and Louis XIV.
6. Death of Cromwell (1658). His character and work. His last prayer.
7. Collapse of the Protectorate under Richard Cromwell (1658–1660). Restoration of order by General Monk.

(3) Charles II (1660–1685). The Stuart restoration.

1. The restoration. Return of Charles II as king in 1660. The Convention Parliament.
2. Character of Charles II. Able, but licentious and unscrupulous. Reaction against Puritanism.
3. Religious affairs. Persecution of Dissenters by the Cavalier Parliament.
  - (a) The Act of Uniformity (1662) forces the dissenting ministers to either conform or leave their positions.
  - (b) Contest between Charles II and Parliament. His liberal measures are met by the Conventicle Act (1664) and the Test Act (1673), aimed against the Dissenters and the Catholics respectively.
4. War with Holland. English conquests in America (New York). Peace made in 1667.



5. Relations of Charles II with Louis XIV of France. England in a secret alliance against Holland by the Treaty of Dover (1670).
  6. Successful resistance to France on the part of William of Orange. Peace (1674) and later alliance between England and Holland.
- (4) James II (1685-1688). The Glorious Revolution.
1. The impolitic acts of the Roman Catholic king, James II, bring on the Revolution of 1688 whereby the crown is transferred to the Prince of Orange and his wife, William III (1688-1702) and Mary II (1688-1694).
  2. By the Declaration of Rights (1688) the contentions of Parliament are granted by the English monarch, and English constitutional liberties as set forth in the Magna Carta and the Petition of Right are confirmed.

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 485-494; *Readings*, 355-370.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 359-363, 375, 376, 535-537.  
 Andrews, *History of England*, 361-412.  
 Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 441-514.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 298-310, 349-355.  
 Gardiner, *Student's History of England*, Chs. XXXV-XLI.  
 Green, *Short History of the English People*, Ch. VIII, sect. 8; Ch. IX, sects. 1-7.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 374-385.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 239-264.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 239-263.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 178-199; new ed. 250-273.  
 Terry, *History of England*, Bk. III, Chs. IV-VIII.  
 West, *Modern History*, 272-277.

Additional reading in the biographies of Cromwell by Carlyle, Gardiner, Firth, Morley, Harrison, Roosevelt, etc.; also in the English *Dictionary of National Biography* and the larger encyclopedias under the names of chief characters.

## XXI. RICHELIEU AND MAZARIN. FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XIV.

### A. Outline.

- (1) Condition of France at the accession of Louis XIV.
  1. Reestablishment of royal authority in France by Henry IV and later by Cardinal Richelieu. The suppression of the Huguenots and nobles.
  2. Work of Cardinal Mazarin to 1661. Favorable political position of France and her strength in international affairs after the Thirty Years' War.
  3. Continuation of the work of Richelieu and Mazarin by Louis XIV. Development of a more absolute monarchy. The court at Versailles as the model for Europe. Ascendancy of France in European affairs.
- (2) The theory of the divine right of kings in France and England.
  1. Substance of the theory. Absolute obedience to rulers inculcated. Rebellion unholy and illegal.
  2. Advantages possessed by Louis XIV over James I of England: (a) English nation constitutionally averse to absolutism and French inclined to submit to it; (b) Louis XIV a kingly figure and a ruler of great ability and energy as compared with James I. Louis' view of kingship.
- (3) Louis XIV as the Great Monarch of France.
  1. The king's palace and the court life at Versailles. The enormous cost to the nation of the royal palaces. Dependence of the nobility on the king.
  2. Colbert (1662-1683) reforms the financial administration and encourages commerce and industry. Policy of protection and paternalism.
  3. Art, literature, and the development of the French language in the age of Louis XIV.
    - (a) Great literary figures of the age — Molière, Corneille, Racine, and others. The letters of Madame de Sévigné and the memoirs of Saint-Simon.
    - (b) The French Academy — founded by Richelieu and encouraged by Colbert. The *Journal des Savants*. The royal library and the general promotion of art, literature, and science by the government.

## B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 495-501; *Readings*, 371-382.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 366-370.  
———, *Growth of the French Nation*, 202-216, 228-233.  
Bourne, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 237, 254, 262, 263, 265-267.  
Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 311-338, 365-385.  
Harding, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 342-345, 347-351.  
Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 152-169, 216-218.  
Myers, *The Modern Age*, 173-176, 200-204.  
Perkins, *France under the Regency*, 164-207.  
Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 268-287.  
Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 136-140, 200-204; new ed. 274-278.  
Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, 184-205.  
Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 90-96, 105-111.

## XXII. LOUIS XIV's GREAT WARS AND THE LATER EVENTS OF HIS REIGN.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The wars of Louis XIV and their results.
1. Reasons operating against earlier French wars of conquest. Louis XIV desires to restore the "natural limits" of France. What these were. The work of Richelieu and of Mazarin.
  2. The claim of the French king to the Spanish Netherlands (1667-1668). The aggression of Louis in the Netherlands and Franche-Comté alarms Europe. The formation of the Triple Alliance (Holland, England, Sweden) leads to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1668).
  3. The war with Holland (1672-1678). Desertion of Holland by England. Louis after a stubborn contest receives Franche-Comté by the Peace of Nimwegen (1678), but Holland is left intact.
  4. Spread of French influence along the German border. Seizure of Strasburg by the French.
  5. The War of the Palatinate (1689-1697). Organization of a coalition against France under William of Orange. No acquisition of territory by either side.

6. The War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714).
  - (a) Philip, grandson of Louis XIV, becomes king of Spain and Louis supports the claim. The Grand Alliance (1701) (England, Holland, and the Empire) is formed to oppose this claim.
  - (b) Important commanders of the Grand Alliance — Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy. The war in America. French defeats lead to negotiations for peace.
7. The Treaty of Utrecht (1713). Its effect on the map of Europe.
  - (a) Provisions concerning the Spanish kingship. A Bourbon king, Philip V, but no future union of the two crowns.
  - (b) Provisions concerning territory. Austrian, Dutch, and English gains at the expense of France and Spain.
- (2) Louis XIV and the Huguenots.
  1. Prosperous condition of the Huguenots ("as rich as a Huguenot"). Number and importance.
  2. Louis' policy of suppression. Cruelty towards Huguenots. The *Ave Maria* test.
  3. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) and its effect. Emigration of the Huguenots.
- (3) Close of Louis XIV's long reign in 1715. Demoralized condition of France during the minority of Louis XV (1715-1774).
- (4) The development of international law in Europe during the seventeenth century.
  1. Constant wars, frequent alliances, and prolonged peace negotiations emphasize the need of international law. Important questions needing attention.
  2. The works of Grotius (1625) and Pufendorf (1672) mark the beginning of modern international law. Effect of these and later works.

#### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 501-508; *Readings*, 382-387.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 370-383.  
                               —, *Growth of the French Nation*, 216-228.

Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 339-348, 355-364.  
 Harding, *Mediaeval and Modern History*, 351-366.  
 Lodge, *History of Modern Europe*, 169-172, 218-266.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 205-220.  
 Perkins, *France under the Regency*, 164-207, 239-292.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 287-297.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 204-214; new ed. 278-288.  
 Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, 311-363.  
 West, *Modern History*, 281-287.

### XXIII. THE RISE OF RUSSIA AS A EUROPEAN POWER.

#### A. Outline.

- (1) From the fifth to the ninth century the Slavs invade and occupy Eastern Europe. Various Slavonic races and nations, — Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, etc.
- (2) Beginnings of Russia. Rurik, the Northman, unites the Slavs around Novgorod in 862. Russia by the end of the tenth century is Christianized (Greek Church).
- (3) The Tartar invasion (1243-1480) makes Russia an Asiatic country in customs and institutions, and retards her progress.
  1. Suzerainty of the Great Khan over Russia.
  2. Growth of the power and influence of the princes of Moscow. Their relations with the Khans.
  3. Successful revolt of Moscow (1480). Revival of the Russian kingdom. The Czar Ivan the Terrible (1547). Asiatic influence.
- (4) Peter the Great (1672-1725) and the new Russia.
  1. Peter's introduction of western ideas. His travels in Europe (1697-1698). Suppression of revolts. Reform measures.
  2. The struggle for territory on the Baltic Sea.
    - (a) Founding of St. Petersburg (1703) as an outlet to the West. Rivalry with Sweden.
    - (b) Charles XII of Sweden. His character and his successes over his enemies. Victory over Peter the Great at Narva (1700).
    - (c) Downfall of Charles XII. Pultowa (1709). His wanderings and death (1718).
    - (d) Wars between Russia and Sweden finally result in the acquisition of the Baltic provinces by Russia.

3. Attempt of Russia to secure Black Sea territory unsuccessful on account of strong Turkish opposition.
- (5) Weakness of Peter the Great's immediate successors. Accession of the strong ruler, Catherine II (1762-1796). Recognition of Russia as a factor in European politics.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 509-515; *Readings*, 388-391.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 386-392.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 387-400.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 392-399.  
 Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 186, 187, 267-287.  
 Morfill, *Story of Russia* (Nations), Chs. I-VII.  
 Motley, *Peter the Great*.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 273-297.  
 Noble, *Russia and the Russians*, Chs. 1-4.  
 Rambaud, *The Expansion of Russia*, *International Monthly*, II, 211-224.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 301-315.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 215-229; new ed. 289-301.  
 Wakeman, *Ascendancy of France*, 289-310.  
 West, *Modern History*, 288-290.  
 Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 129-135.

## XXIV. FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The Hohenzollerns in Brandenburg and the growth of their power. Early history of the Electorate of Brandenburg.
  1. Acquisition of the Duchy of Prussia by the Elector of Brandenburg in the sixteenth century. Earlier history of the duchy.
  2. Elector of Brandenburg becomes king in Prussia (1701) by imperial sanction.
  3. Two specially important Hohenzollern rulers.
    - (a) The Great Elector (1640-1688). Made Brandenburg a strong power after the Thirty Years' War. His part in European affairs.
    - (b) Frederick William I of Prussia (1713-1740) prepared the way for Frederick the Great by strengthening the army and government and accumulating a large amount of money.

- (2) Austria, the natural rival of Prussia. Her history since the sixteenth century.
  1. Acquisition by Hapsburgs of Bohemia and Hungary through marriage.
  2. Invasion of Austrian territory by the Turks. History of the Ottoman Turks in Europe. Relief of Vienna by the king of Poland (1683).
  3. Austrian successes against the Turks. Hapsburgs regain Hungary and Transylvania by 1699.
- (3) The War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748).
  1. The arrangement of the Emperor Charles VI for the succession of Maria Theresa (Pragmatic Sanction).
  2. Frederick the Great of Prussia (1740-1786) begins the struggle by seizing Silesia. France and Bavaria join Prussia, and England and Holland join Austria.
  3. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) — *status quo ante bellum* save in the case of Silesia.
- (4) Frederick the Great's domestic policy — reforms and improvements. His interest in literature and his relations with Voltaire. His influence on Prussian history.
- (5) The Seven Years' War (1756-1763).
  1. Frederick the Great maintains his hold on Silesia. Plans of Maria Theresa.
  2. Alliance of European powers against Prussia and England. Austria joined by France, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony.
  3. Prussian victories in 1757 at Rossbach and Leuthen. The Peace of Hubertsburg (1763).
- (6) The situation, weakness, and defective constitution of Poland explain the first partition of the country (1772) by Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Subsequent partitions (1793 and 1795).
- (7) Condition of Prussia at the death of Frederick the Great (1786). Her great increase in size and influence as well as resources.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 515-522; *Readings*, 392-399.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 391-404.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 409-433.  
 Harding, *Mediaeval and Modern History*, 399-408, 414-416, 420-424. .

Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, Vol. II, Chs. II-V.

Lewis, *History of Germany*, 477-547.

Lodge, *Modern Europe*, Chs. XVII-XIX.

Myers, *The Modern Age*, 298-310.

Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 315-328.

Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 230-247; new ed. 302-322.

West, *Modern History*, 291-298.

Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 117-129.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS ON TOPICS XIX-XXIV OF THE OUTLINE.

### XIX AND XX.

- (1) What was the great question fought out in England in the seventeenth century, and why was it so important?
- (2) Discuss the following: divine right of kings; Petition of Right; ship money; Long Parliament; Commonwealth and Protectorate; *Habeas Corpus*; Declaration of Rights.
- (3) Was the execution of Charles I justifiable? Describe his imprisonment and trial.
- (4) In what ways was Oliver Cromwell "the most powerful ruler of his time"? Discuss his character and his place in history.
- (5) Give an account of the later Stuarts and of the Revolution of 1688.

### XXI AND XXII.

- (1) What great ministers built up and centralized the absolute monarchy in France? Compare France and England as to absolutist tendencies and rulers.
- (2) Sketch the social and economic conditions in France under Louis XIV. Who was Colbert and what did he do?
- (3) Comment on War of the Spanish Succession; revocation of the Edict of Nantes; Grotius and Pufendorf.

### XXIII AND XXIV.

- (1) Discuss the racial elements that went to make up the later Russian empire.
- (2) Summarize the work done by Peter the Great for Russia and indicate its significance.
- (3) Trace the development of Hohenzollern power in Northern Germany to the time of the creation of the Prussian kingdom.
- (4) Discuss briefly the Turks in Europe; War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War; the partitions of Poland.



XXV. EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND AND THE COLONIAL  
EXPANSION OF EUROPE.

*A. Outline.*

- (1) England lays the foundation of her maritime and commercial greatness in the eighteenth century. Founding of her colonial empire.
- (2) Two great questions, religious and constitutional, settled by the accession of William and Mary.
- (3) Home affairs of England (1702-1727).
  1. Queen Anne (1702-1714). The union of England with Scotland (1707). The Hanoverian succession.
  2. George I (1714-1727). The king and his cabinet. Decline of the royal power. Growth of cabinet government.
- (4) Foreign affairs (1702-1748). Isolation of England.
  1. England and the "balance of power" under William III. War of the Spanish Succession.
  2. Peace under Walpole as prime minister (1721-1742). Character of Walpole's administration.
  3. England in the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748). Causes of her participation.
  4. The story of the "Young Pretender" (Charles Stuart) and his invasion of Scotland and England in 1745.
- (5) The struggle for colonial supremacy. France and England in America and India.
  1. Colonial supremacy of Spain and Portugal is first successfully disputed by Holland in the East Indies.
  2. England and France settle in North America and become rivals in the seventeenth century. Growth of English colonies in America.
  3. French settlements in Canada and along the Mississippi Valley. English gains by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713).
  4. India before the French and English settled there. The Great Mogul at Delhi. English settlements at Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay made by the East India Company. The French at Pondicherry.

## B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 523-530; *Readings*, 400-409.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 376-384, 406-418.  
Andrews, *History of England*, 425-447.  
Bourne, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 274-297.  
Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 522-551, 556-561.  
Coman and Kendall, *History of England*, 369-386, 408-414.  
Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 434-441.  
Green, *Short History of the English People*, 701-734, 741-745.  
Harding, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 386-390, 416-417.  
Myers, *The Modern Age*, 312-320.  
Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 331-339.  
Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 248-259; new ed. 323-336.  
West, *Modern History*, 299-301.

## XXVI. THE COLONIAL WARS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The French-English wars in America and India.
1. The Seven Years' War in Europe paralleled by the French and Indian War in America (1754-1760). Defeat of Braddock but final success of the English under Wolfe at Quebec (1759). English naval victories.
  2. The French in India. Dupleix plans to expel the English. The Sepoys. Appearance of Robert Clive and his success against the French in Southern India.
  3. The "Black Hole of Calcutta." Clive in Bengal and his victory at Plassey (1757). Capture of Pondicherry and establishment of English supremacy in India.
  4. English gains by the Treaty of Paris (1763) in Europe, America, and India. Colonial aspirations of France completely destroyed.

- (2) The American Revolution (1776-1783). Rise of the United States of America.
  1. Disputes concerning taxation and other questions lead to the Declaration of Independence (1776) by the Continental Congress of the American colonies.
  2. With the aid of France the Americans are able to establish their independence of England (1783). Louisiana, however, still in the hands of Spain.
- (3) Results in Europe of wars between 1713 and 1783.
  1. The rise of Prussia, which became a first-class power and in the nineteenth century unified Germany into an empire.
  2. The rise of Russia, which, in conjunction with Austria, began a policy of aggression at the expense of declining Turkey. This leads to the near "Eastern Question" of to-day.
  3. England lost the United States—but the Anglo-Saxon race gained supremacy in America and India over the French and others.
  4. France under Louis XV (1715-1774) declines both at home and abroad. This explains in part the outbreak of the French Revolution (1789) and the career of Napoleon Bonaparte.

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed**—Robinson, *Western Europe*, 530-536; *Readings*, 409-411.
- (2) **Collateral**—Adams, *European History*, 418-425.  
 Andrews, *History of England*, 447-473.  
 Bourne, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 299-307, 314-319.  
 Cheyney, *Short History of England*, 562-574, 585-593.  
 Coman and Kendall, *History of England*, 388-391, 414-422.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 441-456.  
 Green, *Short History of the English People*, 745-786.  
 Harding, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 417-426.  
 Hassall, *The French People*, 185-193.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 322-326.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 339-359.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 259-262; new ed. 336-340.  
 West, *Modern History*, 301, 302.

## XXVII. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The *ancien régime*, the state of France preceding the Revolution, is the chief cause of the Revolution.
  1. France not a well-organized state in the eighteenth century. Many abuses which needed remedying.
    - (a) Differences of customs, laws, and government in the various provinces which composed the kingdom.
    - (b) Lack of commercial unity. Interior customs duties hampered trade and commerce greatly. Examples of vexatious internal restrictions.
    - (c) Inequalities of taxation as illustrated by the salt tax, the *gabelle*. Various districts with different taxes.
  2. The privileged classes — the clergy and nobility.
    - (a) The nobility were exempt from most taxes, especially the *taille*, and had other important privileges.
    - (b) Importance of the Church and clergy in France, especially in education and the relief of the poor.
    - (c) Great wealth of the clergy. Exemption of Church property from taxation. "Free gifts."
    - (d) Church supported by tithes. Political and civil disabilities of Protestants in France.
    - (e) Worldliness and corruption of higher clergy. Hard-working character of the lower clergy.
    - (f) Survival of feudal rights and privileges among the nobility. Services from peasants to lords.
  3. The unprivileged classes — the third estate.
    - (a) Numbered twenty-five million and lived chiefly in the country as tillers of the soil.
    - (b) The condition of the French peasant, although miserable in many cases, was better in general than that of the peasants of other countries. Observations of Thomas Jefferson and Arthur Young.

- (c) France had a revolution because of the existing popular discontent with social and political conditions.
- (2) The despotic power of the king and its exercise.
  - 1. He was absolute in making laws, levying taxes, and expending the public revenues. Enormous expenditure of Louis XV.
  - 2. He had full power over his subjects, e.g. *lettres de cachet*.
- (3) Limitations on the king's power. Other factors in the government.
  - 1. The *parlements* by means of their protests became the champions of French rights and helped prepare the way for the Revolution.
  - 2. Public opinion as shaped by pamphlets and the works of the literary men was a check on abuse of power. Censorship of the press.

#### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 537-549; *Readings*, 412-423.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *Growth of the French Nation*, 258-268.  
 Cambridge Modern History, VIII, Chs. II, III.  
 Duruy, *History of Modern Times*, 484-501.  
 ———, *History of France*, 506-517.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 434-437.  
 Lecky, *French Revolution*, 25-56, 90-110.  
 Lowell, *Eve of the French Revolution*, 4-69.  
 Mathews, *French Revolution*, 1-30, 42-51.  
 Morris, *French Revolution*, 1-18.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 339-345.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 360-380.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, new ed. 343-350.  
 West, *Modern History*, 303-316.

XXVIII. LITERARY AND GOVERNMENTAL CONDITIONS IN FRANCE  
ON THE EVE OF THE REVOLUTION.

A. Outline.

(1) The work of the literary men in France in the eighteenth century.

1. Voltaire (1694-1778) and his importance in European history.

(a) His relation to the French Revolution. His advocacy of "reason."

(b) His wide influence and popularity. Number and character of his writings.

(c) His attacks on the Church and desire to crush it. He himself a "deist."

(d) Weak points in Voltaire's attitude. His indiscriminate criticism. Estimate of his work.

2. Rousseau (1712-1778). In his famous book, *The Social Contract*, he discusses the rights of the sovereign people and condemns absolute monarchy. Effect of his theories on the later French constitution.

3. Montesquieu (1689-1755), a great political philosopher. In his *Spirit of Laws* he points out the superiority of English over French political institutions through the application of the principle of "the separation of powers."

4. The physiocrats, or the men of the new science of political economy. They argue against all government restrictions on trade and manufacture—*laissez faire* policy. The works of Turgot.

(2) The reign of Louis XVI from 1774 to 1786—a struggle with finances.

1. France on the verge of bankruptcy at the accession of Louis XVI through the wars and extravagance of Louis XV. The heavy taxes not adequate to the needs of the government.

2. The reforms of Turgot as controller general (1774-1776).

(a) He advocates and practices economy, and introduces economic reforms.

(b) Before Turgot is able to carry out all his plans he is removed through court influence.

3. Necker as director of finances (1776-1781).
  - (a) Borrows large amounts to carry on war against England on behalf of the United States.
  - (b) Publishes a financial report (*Compte Rendu*) which shows the income and expenditures of the French monarchy, and which is eagerly read.
4. Calonne, controller general (1783-1787). By lavish expenditures he gains court popularity but brings France to the verge of bankruptcy.
5. Calonne's report leads to the calling of the Assembly of Notables and later of the Estates General, and precipitates the Revolution.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 549-557; *Readings*, 423-429.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *Growth of the French Nation*, 268-272.  
                               —, *European History*, 427-431.  
                               Bourne, *Medieval and Modern History*, 312-314, 321-323.  
                               Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VIII, *The French Revolution*, Chs. I, IV.  
                               Duruy, *Modern Times*, 478-482, 509-515.  
                               —, *History of France*, 517-525, 529-532.  
                               Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 438-440.  
                               Hassall, *The French People*, 194-211.  
                               Lecky, *French Revolution*, 2-24, 57-89, 111-128.  
                               Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 473-481, 484-488.  
                               Lowell, *Eve of the French Revolution*, 243-321.  
                               Mathews, *The French Revolution*, 52-72, 91-101.  
                               Myers, *The Modern Age*, 345-351.  
                               *Pennsylvania Translations and Reprints*, V, No. 2; VI, No. 1.  
                               Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 380-393.  
                               Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 21-27, 30-35.  
                               Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 272-274; new ed. 350-353.  
                               West, *Modern History*, 316-323.  
                               Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 135-140.

## XXIX. THE BEGINNINGS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The unsuccessful meeting of the Notables (1786-1787).
  1. The financial straits of France necessitate the summoning of the Notables or great men of France.
  2. Calonne in his opening address denounces prevalent "abuses" and suggests reforms in the matter of taxation.
  3. The Notables refuse to ratify Calonne's reform measures, and both he and later the Notables are dismissed by the king.
- (2) Louis XVI attempts to reform the finances by aid of the *parlement* of Paris. The opposition to the king's plans within and without the *parlement*. He fails in his plans and is forced to summon the Estates General to meet May 1, 1789.
- (3) Preliminaries to the meeting of the Estates General.
  1. General ignorance as to character and workings of the Estates General. Its last meeting in 1614. Research into its history and procedure.
  2. The old system of organization and voting, and objections to it on part of third estate. Preponderance of the privileged classes. Necker's proposal.
  3. The *cahiers* — their nature and importance. Contents of typical ones. The prevalent desire for a constitutional instead of an absolute monarchy shown by the *cahiers*.
- (4) The transition from the Estates General to the National Assembly (1789).
  1. Opening session of the Estates General, May 5, 1789. The popular leaders. Dispute between the third estate and the privileged orders as to manner of organization and deliberation.
  2. The third estate organizes the National Assembly (June 17). The Tennis-Court Oath (June 20). Many clergy and nobles join the third estate in the Assembly. The triumph of the new body.



## B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 558–565; *Readings*, 430–434.  
(2) **Collateral** — Adams, *Growth of the French Nation*, 272–277.  
—, *European History*, 431–433.  
Anderson, *Constitutions and Documents Illustrative of the History of France*, 1–11.  
Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VIII, Ch. V and pp. 145–159.  
Duruy, *History of France*, 532–539.  
Harding, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 440–442.  
Lecky, *French Revolution*, 129–178.  
Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 488–495.  
Lowell, *Eve of the French Revolution*, 322–388.  
Mathews, *French Revolution*, 102–124.  
Morris, *French Revolution*, 19–23.  
Myers, *The Modern Age*, 350–358.  
*Pennsylvania Translations and Reprints*, IV, No. 5.  
Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 397–404.  
Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 34–40.  
Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 49–56.  
West, *Modern History*, 323–326.  
Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 141–146.

## XXX. THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The National Assembly and the overthrow of the old régime.
1. The taking of the Bastille (July 14, 1789) caused by the king's acts. The formation of the National Guard. Establishment of communes in Paris and other cities to replace former system and to maintain order.
  2. Disorder in the provinces leads to the general abolition of serfdom and feudal customs by the Assembly (August 4 and 5, 1789). All privileges and inequalities are swept away by decree of the Assembly.
  3. The ancient provinces give way to the present departments, thus organizing and unifying France as never before.
- (2) The *Declaration of the Rights of Man* (1789).
1. Designed as a check to the recurrence of abuses and inequalities.

2. Constitutional and historical importance of the *Declaration*.
3. The character of its contents. Equality of all citizens in the eyes of the law. Representative and responsible government.
- (3) The king, having hesitated to ratify the *Declaration*, is suspected of hostility to the Revolution, and is taken from Versailles to Paris by the mob (October 5-6, 1789). Violent conduct of mob toward the queen. National Assembly also moves to Paris. Significance of this change.
- (4) The National Assembly and the Church.
  1. Unjust apportionment of revenues among French clergy. Wealth of the higher clergy and poverty of the parish priests.
  2. The government confiscates the property of the Church and issues *assignats* on security of Church lands.
  3. By the Civil Constitution of the Clergy the French Church is placed entirely under the control of the State. Changes in organization.
  4. Those ecclesiastics (nonjuring) who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the constitution are harshly treated. The French Revolution tending towards violence and oppression in the eyes of many.

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 565-573; *Readings*, 435-446.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *Growth of the French Nation*, 277-285.  
 Anderson, *Constitutions and Documents*, 11-39.  
 Bourne, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 327-332.  
 Cambridge Modern History, VIII, 159-199.  
 Duruy, *History of France*, 539-548.  
 Harding, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 442-445.  
 Lecky, *The French Revolution*, 179-182, 242-249.  
 Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 495-516.  
 Mathews, *French Revolution*, 42-51, 125-170.  
 Morris, *French Revolution*, 23-49.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 355-364.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 404-427.  
 Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 40-58.  
 Schwill, *Modern History*, 276-284; new ed. 354-362.  
 Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 56-62, 68-76.  
 West, *Modern History*, 326-333.  
 Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 146-151.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS ON TOPICS XXV-XXX OF THE OUTLINE.

### XXV AND XXVI.

- (1) How did the English colonies differ from those of other races? Trace the general course of European colonization in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- (2) Where were the chief centers of colonial conflicts, and how did these conflicts result? Give the chief colonial terms of the Treaty of Paris.
- (3) Discuss briefly: cabinet government; Walpole's policy; union of Scotland and England; the Young Pretender; Clive's work in India; causes and results of the American Revolution; changes in Europe between 1713 and 1789.

### XXVII AND XXVIII.

- (1) Discuss the governmental and social conditions in France under the old régime. What was the real reason for the French Revolution according to Robinson?
- (2) What were the checks on absolute government in France, and how did they work? Discuss the government under the *ancien régime*.
- (3) Discuss Voltaire's place in connection with the French Revolution. What did Rousseau and Montesquieu stand for respectively? What was the attitude of the economists in regard to national trade and commerce?
- (4) What were the conditions in regard to the finances between 1774 and 1786? Why is this important? What ministers did most to bring on revolution?

### XXIX AND XXX.

- (1) What part did the *parlement* of Paris have in the calling of the Estates General of 1789? Outline the events leading up to their meeting.
- (2) Explain the following terms: third estate; *cahiers*; Tennis Court Oath; Bastille; National Guards; Communes; Declaration of the Rights of Man; *assignats*; Civil Constitution of the Clergy; October Days.
- (3) What were the most important changes in the governmental and social system brought about by the National Assembly? What serious mistakes did the Assembly make?

XXXI. THE SECOND REVOLUTION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
THE FIRST FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A. Outline.

- (1) The peaceful and permanent character of the first French Revolution in contrast with the violent and destructive second outbreak. Results of the new movement.
  1. Overthrow of the monarchy and establishment of a republic.
  2. Extreme and unnecessary changes in government and society.
  3. Outbreak of wars with most of the other countries of Europe.
  4. A reign of terror followed by the despotic rule of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- (2) Forces aiding in the overthrow of the monarchy and establishment of the first French republic.
  1. Certain acts of the king and his friends which discredit royalty.
    - (a) The emigration of the nobles and their conduct in exile injure the king and queen and aristocracy in France. The "patriots."
    - (b) The secret flight of the king and queen to Varennes (June 21, 1791). Its effect on the people (*Readings*, 447-449).
    - (c) The Declaration of Pillnitz (August, 1791) — a threat of foreign interference in French affairs on the part of Austria and Prussia.
  2. The gradual growth of republican ideas fostered by :
    - (a) The newspapers. Marat's *Friend of the People*. The *Moniteur*.
    - (b) The political clubs, especially that of the Jacobins. Its origin and influence (*Readings*, 450-452).
- (3) Completion of the new constitution by the Assembly. Its ratification by the king. The general amnesty. The Constituent Assembly gives way to the Legislative Assembly (October 1, 1791).
- (4) Steps leading up to the establishment of the first French republic.

1. The severe measures of the Legislative Assembly against the emigrant nobles and the nonjuring clergy. Hostility of the Church aroused by unjust oppression.
2. The Legislative Assembly precipitates a war with Austria and then with Europe in general (1792-1793).
3. Attitude of the Legislative Assembly and the common people toward the king.
  - (a) He is suspected of treasonable acts and forced to declare war upon Austria (April 20, 1792).
  - (b) His refusal to ratify some popular measures and dismissal of certain ministers arouse the resentment of the mob. First attack on the Tuileries (June 10, 1792).
  - (c) Coalition of Austria and Prussia against France. Preparation for invading France and punishing Paris. Proclamation of the Duke of Brunswick (July 25, 1792).
  - (d) The insurrection of August 10, 1792, gives occasion to abolish the monarchy and establish a republic by decree of a Constitutional Convention (September 22, 1792).

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 574-582; *Readings*, 447-459.
- (2) **Collateral** — Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 511-537.  
 Mathews, *French Revolution*, 150-220 (rather detailed).  
 Morris, *French Revolution*, 39-87.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 362-375.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 428-451.  
 Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 49-77.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 283-292; new ed. 354-367.  
 Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 97-119.  
 West, *Modern History*, 333-348.

XXXII. FRANCE UNDER REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT. THE REIGN  
OF TERROR.

*A. Outline.*

- (1) The new republic discredited by the acts of the mob of Paris.
  1. The September massacres foreshadow the régime of bloodshed and terror.
  2. Progress of the war with Prussia and Austria. Capture of Verdun. Success of Dumouriez and weakness of the allies.
  3. The king's supposed complicity with foreign powers leads to his trial and execution (January 21, 1792) by the Convention. Estimate of Louis XVI.
- (2) The foreign policy of the republic and its results.
  1. The French defeat the invading Prussians and Austrians and take portions of Germany, the Spanish Netherlands, and Savoy.
  2. The proposal of the Convention to aid all countries to rid themselves of their monarchs leads to declaration of war with England (February 1, 1793).
  3. The second partition of Poland (1793) (see map in *Western Europe*, 584) allows the powers hostile to France to form a coalition against her.
  4. The united action of the allies, together with the desertion of Dumouriez after his defeat at Neerwinden, causes the French troops to withdraw from the Netherlands (1793).
  5. These defeats lead the Convention to the extreme step of confiding the government to a group of nine men, known as the Committee of Public Safety (April, 1793).
- (3) The Reign of Terror (June 2, 1793 to July 27, 1794).
  1. The Reign of Terror caused in large part by the bitter rivalries and conflicts of the parties in the Convention.
    - (a) The Girondists, or moderate republicans. Their origin, influence, and political platform. Their weakness.
    - (b) The Mountain, made up of extreme republicans. Origin of their name and character of their views on government. Camille Desmoulins and his newspaper.

- (c) Comparison of the two parties as to the means to be used to make the Revolution a success. Opposition of the Girondists to the Paris mob.
  - (d) The expulsion of the Girondists from the Convention and the arrest and imprisonment of their leaders by the Committee of Public Safety.
2. The quarrels in the Convention and the overthrow of the Girondists provoke civil war. Rising of the peasants of La Vendée and revolt of the cities (Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons) against the Convention.
- (a) The work of the Committee of Public Safety. Revolts cruelly suppressed, especially at Lyons. English and Austrians repulsed through the efforts of Carnot.
  - (b) The Revolutionary Tribunal used to suppress all opposition to republican ideas. Imprisonment of royalists and moderate republicans. Numerous executions by the guillotine, including that of Queen Marie Antoinette (October, 1793).
  - (c) The Reign of Terror in the provinces. Extreme severities at Nantes and Lyons.
  - (d) A schism in the party of the Mountain leads to Robespierre's dictatorship and the execution of the leaders of both the Hébertists and Dantonists in the spring of 1794.
- (4) Robespierre's fall and death at the hands of the Paris mob (July 27, 1794). This ends the Reign of Terror.
- (5) The end of the Convention (1794-1795).
- 1. Reaction after overthrow of Robespierre. Execution of Terrorists and closing of the Jacobin Club. Abolition of the Paris commune.
  - 2. Constitution of the Year Three. A legislature of two houses provided, and the executive power given to a Directory of five persons.
  - 3. The work of the Convention ended by its dissolution (October, 1795). Estimate of the work of the Convention.
  - 4. The Directory does little to reform affairs in France, and order is not restored until Napoleon gains power.

## B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 582-591; *Readings*, 460-464.
- (2) **Collateral** — Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, Chs. I, II.  
Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 538-553.  
Mathews, *French Revolution*, 220-285.  
Morris, *French Revolution*, 87-142.  
Myers, *The Modern Age*, 375-391.  
Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 451-460.  
Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 78-96.  
Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 292-304; new ed. 368-383.  
Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 119-160.  
West, *Modern History*, 348-356.

Special biographies and encyclopedia articles on the leading men of the time, especially Danton and Robespierre.

## XXXIII. THE RISE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

### A. Outline.

- (1) Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821).
  - 1. The disappearance of the old military leaders of France gave Napoleon his opportunity.
  - 2. Position of Napoleon in the history of Europe. The Napoleonic Period.
  - 3. Napoleon's birth and ancestry. His military education and early ambitions in regard to Corsica. Defeat of his plans and the settlement of the Bonapartes in France (1793).
  - 4. Napoleon's skill and bravery at Toulon and later at Paris commend him to the Directory.
  - 5. His appointment when only twenty-seven to the command of the French army in Italy (1796). The beginning of a wonderful military career.
- (2) The campaign in Italy (1796-1797) and its importance.
  - 1. Success of the French armies in the north. Prussia and Spain desert the coalition (1795) and make peace. The war continued by Austria, Sardinia, and England.
  - 2. Brilliant tactics of Bonaparte in Italy. Separation of Austrian and Sardinian forces. King of Sardinia forced to conclude peace.



3. Retreat of the Austrian troops. The entry into Milan and siege of Mantua (1796-1797). Austria loses control of Italy and is threatened with invasion.
4. Treaty of Campo Formio (1797) an unscrupulous agreement between France and Austria.
  - (a) Rights of Italian states ignored. Concessions to France by Austria.
  - (b) The creation of the Cisalpine Republic out of the states of Northern and Central Italy. Venice given to Austria.
- (3) Elements in the growth of Napoleon's power.
  1. His court in Northern Italy. Contemporary description of his salons.
  2. His understanding of the French character as evidenced by his own testimony in 1797.
  3. His belief in his own destiny — that he would be "rendered illustrious by glory" and would rule France.
- (4) Personal characteristics of Napoleon Bonaparte.
  1. His appearance, manner, and qualities of mind — a dreamer with a wonderful mastery of details and power of accomplishment.
  2. His lack of scruples, his great military genius, and his power of concentration and hard work.
  3. Political weakness of Europe helped to make his wonderful career possible. No really strong European states to check him.
- (5) The Egyptian and Syrian campaign (1798-1799).
  1. Napoleon's reasons for undertaking the expedition. His skillful analysis of the situation.
  2. Success of the expedition in evading the English fleet. Victories in Egypt. Destruction of the French fleet by Nelson in the Battle of the Nile (1798). Failure of the French campaign in Syria (1799).
  3. Return of Napoleon to Paris on account of French reverses, leaving his army in Egypt. His arrival (October, 1799).

## B. References.

- (1) Prescribed — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 592-598; *Readings*, 467-476, 481-483.
  - (2) Collateral — Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, Chs. III, IV.  
Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 460-467.  
Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 553-579.  
Morris, *French Revolution*, 142-172.  
Myers, *The Modern Age*, 392-402.  
Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 465-480.  
Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 93-118.  
Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 304-310; new ed. 383-388.  
Seeley, *Napoleon Bonaparte*, 1-82.  
Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 158-211.  
West, *Modern History*, 356-363.  
Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 159-165.
- Biographies of Napoleon by Johnston, Rose, Fournier, Sloane, and others.

## XXXIV. THE OVERTHROW OF THE DIRECTORY. NAPOLEON AS FIRST CONSUL.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire (November 9, 1799).  
Napoleon as First Consul.
  - 1. The inefficient and corrupt government of the Directory. The conspiracy to overthrow it.
  - 2. Nature of a *coup d'état*. Napoleon overthrows the Directory and becomes First Consul of France by the *coup d'état* of November 9, 1799.
  - 3. The constitution of the Year Eight. Its cumbrous and elaborate system of assemblies. All government really centers in the First Consul.
  - 4. The Council of State and the administrative system, and their importance. Prefects and subprefects. Revival of centralization and absolutism in France. A plebiscite accepts new government by an enormous majority.
  - 5. Bonaparte generally acceptable to the French as First Consul. Testimony of the Swedish envoy as to Bonaparte's position, opportunities, and character. Attitude of the different parties towards him.

(2) Foreign war (1800-1802). Reestablishment of prestige of France.

1. Successful foreign war needed to restore order and prosperity at home. Success of the coalition against the Directory. Financial and personal reasons inciting Bonaparte to war.
2. War against Austria in 1800. The passage of the Alps. The victories of the French at Marengo in Italy and Hohenlinden in Germany.
3. General pacification by treaties of 1801. Two very important results.

(a) Cession of Louisiana to France by Spain, and sale of this territory to the United States by Napoleon later.

(b) Cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France.

(3) Changes in Germany as a result of the Treaty of Lunéville (February, 1801).

1. Cession of the left bank of the Rhine to France necessitates indemnification by the empire to dispossessed rulers in this district.
2. Church lands and free imperial cities used to furnish indemnity. Importance to Germany of the redistribution of 1803 by the *Reichsdeputationshauptschluss*.

(a) Abolition of all ecclesiastical states except Mayence and of all but six of the forty-eight imperial cities.

(b) Distribution among other states of the territory seized. Hard treatment of the knights.

(c) Extinction of smaller German states. Bonaparte's power over Germany.

(4) Extension of French territory by the acquisition of the Austrian Netherlands, left bank of the Rhine, and Piedmont. Napoleon's policy of creating dependent republics, such as the Batavian and the Italian republics. Changes in Switzerland.

## B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 598-605; *Readings*, 479-481.
- (2) **Collateral** — Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, 145-173.  
Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 571-585.  
Morris, *French Revolution*, 172-195.  
Myers, *The Modern Age*, 405-410.  
Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 480-489.  
Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, 119-132.  
Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 310-314.  
Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*, 212-229.  
West, *Modern History*, 363-367.

For fuller details see the lives of Napoleon by Fournier, Johnston, Seeley, Sloane, and others.

## XXXV. NAPOLEON'S HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY. HIS EMPIRE AT ITS HEIGHT.

### A. Outline.

- (1) Napoleon's great internal reforms. Evil condition of France under the Directory.
  - 1. The adjustment of relations with the Pope and the Church. The return to old ideas in religion. The Concordat of 1801 recognizes the Pope as head of the French Church and revokes certain provisions of the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.
  - 2. Emigrant nobles permitted to return and receive back their estates through the First Consul. Other concessions. Old habits resumed in social life. Napoleon's government in harmony with French traditions and desires.
  - 3. The *Code Napoléon* (1804) drawn up by a commission. A codification of French civil law as modified by the changes of the Revolution. Its use in modern states. Criminal and commercial codes also constructed.
  - 4. Napoleon made consul for life (1802). Napoleon made emperor (1804). New French nobility.
  - 5. Censorship of the press under the First Empire. Napoleon's ideas as to newspapers.

(2) Reasons for the great Napoleonic wars.

1. War was necessary for the maintenance of Napoleon's position. His own testimony as to the need of wars. He dreams of becoming emperor of Europe and of making his lieutenants kings and princes.
2. England and, from time to time, the other European nations oppose his aggression in order to maintain the balance of power, to protect commerce, and to prevent the spread of revolutionary institutions.

(3) The Napoleonic wars from 1803 to 1805. French successes.

1. The short duration of the Peace of Amiens and the renewal of the war with England (1803).
2. Napoleon collects a large army at Boulogne for the invasion of England. English preparations for defense. The new coalition against France.
3. This army of invasion he uses successfully against Austria and Russia. The war of 1805. Great French victory at Austerlitz (1805). Treaty of Pressburg and its chief terms — cessions of territory by Austria.

(4) Changes in Germany (1806).

1. Napoleon's attitude towards Germany. The "plenitude of power" bestowed on the German sovereigns.
2. The Holy Roman Empire dissolved in 1806. Francis II retains the title of Emperor of Austria, assumed in 1804. Significance of this change.
3. The Confederation of the Rhine formed under leadership of Napoleon, who becomes "Protector." The reasons he gives for this measure.
4. Occupation of kingdom of Naples (1806) and conferring of the crown on Joseph Bonaparte. Another brother of Napoleon, Louis, becomes king of Holland.
5. The composition of "the real French empire" of Napoleon.

(5) Wars with Prussia and Russia (1806-1807). Further French successes.

1. Prussia at last forced into war with Napoleon. Foolish policy of Frederick William III. The Hanoverian question and Napoleon's insolence to Prussia.
2. Defeat of Prussia at Jena (1806) and collapse of resistance to Napoleon. The campaign in Poland and the defeat of the Russian army at Friedland (1807).

3. The treaties of Tilsit (1807). Prussian losses of territory. Grand Duchy of Warsaw and the kingdom of Westphalia formed for Napoleon's friends and relatives. Considerate treatment of Russia and its results.

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 606-614; *Readings*, 484-489.
- (2) **Collateral** — Fournier, *Life of Napoleon*, 179-207, 221-241, 435-490.  
 Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, 173-235.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 468-476.  
 Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, 245-269.  
 Lewis, *History of Germany*, Ch. XXVI.  
 Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 583-599.  
 Morris, *French Revolution*, 185-224.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 409-427.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 490-503.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 313-320; new ed. 390-399.  
 West, *Modern History*, 366-373.

Special reading in the following biographies: Johnston, Rose, Ropes, Seeley, Morris, Sloane; also in Rose, *Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era*, and in Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe*.

## XXXVI. THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE.

### *A. Outline.*

- (1) Napoleon's attempt to ruin England's commerce.
  1. England the most persevering enemy of Napoleon. Nelson's victory and death at Trafalgar (1805). England only vulnerable through attacks on her commerce.
  2. The continental blockade. The English blockade from the Elbe to Brest (May, 1806). The Berlin Decree (November, 1806) and its contents. English retaliation — regulations as to neutrals.
  3. Disastrous effects of this blockading policy on American commerce. The American Embargo Acts (1807).
  4. Effects of the blockading policy on France and Europe, particularly Russia, harmful to Napoleon's power.

- (2) Affairs in France. Public improvements and reforms.
  1. France's debt to Napoleon. His roads along the French frontiers. Improvements in Paris commemorating his régime.
  2. Reorganization and centralization of the educational system. Political and patriotic character of the course of study.
  3. Napoleon's new nobility. The Legion of Honor. Gradations of rank and salary.
  4. Napoleon's despotic measures. Political prisoners numerous. Slight offenses severely punished — examples. Vanity of the emperor.
- (3) The Peninsular War. Beginning of strong national resistance.
  1. The Spaniards, with their national enthusiasm aroused, refuse to accept Joseph Bonaparte as king after Napoleon has overthrown the Bourbon house.
  2. This revolt, though at first unsuccessful, is one of the causes of Napoleon's ultimate failure. Temporary subjugation of Spain by Napoleon himself. Great reforms in Spain.
- (4) War with Austria (1809). Culmination of Napoleonic power.
  1. Austria, taking advantage of Napoleon's difficulties in Spain, declares war. Great French victory at Wagram (1809).
  2. French territory greatly increased by the Treaty of Vienna and by subsequent confiscations. Annexation of Italian, Dutch, and German territory.
  3. Napoleon divorces Josephine and marries the Archduchess Maria Louisa of Austria. Birth of the King of Rome (1811).
- (5) The decline and collapse of the Napoleonic power (1812–1815).
  1. The strained relations between France and Russia lead to the disastrous campaign of 1812.
    - (a) Napoleon secretly opposes the Czar's plans for increasing Russian territory. Russia apprehensive in regard to Poland.
    - (b) Plans for the invasion and subjugation of Russia in 1812. The march to Moscow. Victory at Borodino. The terrible retreat to Poland. French losses.

- (c) Napoleon's excuses for his failure. Organization of an even larger army. Lack of proper material for soldiers.
2. The awakening of Prussia. Frederick William III's famous address, "To My People." Backward social and economic conditions in Prussia. Stein's great reforms. The Royal Decree of 1807 and its contents.
  3. Reformed and regenerated Prussia, in alliance with Austria and Russia, opposes the French. Napoleon's last successes in Germany — battle of Dresden (August 26-27, 1813). His attempted retreat to France and total defeat near Leipzig in the Battle of the Nations (October 16-19).
  4. Napoleon's defeat results in the loss of Germany, Holland, and Spain. Collapse of the empire. Napoleon's obstinacy.
  5. The allies invade France and force Napoleon to abdicate (1814). His exile as sovereign of Elba. The Bourbon restoration in France.
  6. Napoleon returns to France (March 1, 1815). Attitude of the army and people. He collects a new army, but is defeated at Waterloo by the allies (June 18, 1815). St. Helena — the last stage. Napoleon's *Memoirs*.

### *B. References.*

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 615-624; *Readings*, 489-506.
- (2) **Collateral** — Fournier, *Napoleon*, Chs. XVI-XX.  
 Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, Chs. IX-XI.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 477-493.  
 Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, 271-323.  
 Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 599-634.  
 Morris, *French Revolution*, 224-274.  
 Myers, *The Modern Age*, 427-451.  
 Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 503-529.  
 Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 321-332; new ed. 399-413.  
 West, *Modern History*, 373-378.

Special readings in the standard biographies already mentioned and in Rose and Stephens.



REVIEW QUESTIONS ON TOPICS XXXI-XXXVI OF THE  
OUTLINE.

XXXI and XXXII.

- (1) How did the second French Revolution differ from the first?
- (2) Explain "émigrés"; Varennes; Declaration of Pillnitz; *Le Moniteur*; Jacobins; Girondists; National Convention.
- (3) What were the chief sources of danger to the new French government at the time of the opening of the Legislative Assembly in October, 1791?
- (4) Discuss the transition from monarchy to republicanism in 1792, and sketch the history of the first French republic, noting the men of most influence and power.

XXXIII and XXXIV.

- (1) Discuss the early life and character of Napoleon Bonaparte. In what ways can he be regarded as a product of the French Revolution?
- (2) What were the chief sources of Napoleon's power, and how did the political conditions of the time favor his career?
- (3) Discuss Robinson's statement that Napoleon "was a dreamer, and at the same time a man whose practical skill and mastery of detail amounted to genius," illustrating from events in Napoleon's public life.
- (4) How did Napoleon as First Consul improve the administration of France? What was the constitution of the consulate, and how did it work?
- (5) Discuss briefly the Egyptian expedition; France and Austria between 1795 and 1801; the *Reichsdeputationshauptschluss*.

XXXV and XXXVI.

- (1) Describe Napoleon's great reforms in France and the return of the French people to their old habits and customs.
- (2) How was the empire established? Do you agree with Carlyle in regarding its establishment as a turning point in Napoleon's life (see *Heroes and Hero-Worship*)? What was Napoleon's greatest ambition, and how nearly did he realize it?
- (3) What seem to you the chief factors in Napoleon's downfall? Outline the events between 1812 and 1815 leading to his final exile.
- (4) Discuss the following: the Confederation of the Rhine; the continental blockade and its effect; Prussia and Napoleon.

## XXXVII. RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE BY THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

### *A. Outline.*

- (1) The work of the Congress of Vienna (November, 1814, to June, 1815). Importance of its arrangements.
  1. The dynastic and territorial arrangements for France. Bourbons restored. Restriction of French boundaries. Loss of Savoy.
  2. Arrangements concerning territory outside of France.
    - (a) Holland placed under the House of Orange and given the Austrian Netherlands.
    - (b) Switzerland and the Italian states, except Venice and Genoa, made independent. Power of Austria in Northern Italy.
    - (c) In Germany the reforms of 1803 are recognized. States of Germany to be "united in a federal union."
    - (d) Dispute between the allies concerning Poland and Saxony. Russia and Prussia against England and Austria. Talleyrand and his successful diplomacy. Quarrel settled by a compromise.
- (2) Changes in the map of Europe since 1815, especially in regard to Germany, Poland, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, France, and Turkey in Europe.
- (3) Influence of Napoleon seen in the spread of revolutionary reforms. Reactionary policy in the smaller states of Europe. Ignoring of reform ideas — examples.
- (4) France (1815-1830). The overthrow of the Bourbons.
  1. The restored Bourbon king, Louis XVIII (1814-1824), adopts the changes of the Revolution and embodies them in the Charter of 1814. Double significance of this charter. Its provisions.
  2. Charles X (1824-1830), formerly Count of Artois, favoring the reactionary party, is overthrown by the Revolution of 1830 and Louis Philippe of the Orleans house is placed on the throne.

(5) Germany after Napoleon's downfall. Germanic Confederation of 1815.

1. Three important changes in Germany during and after the Napoleonic ascendancy.

(a) Disappearance of most of the little states. Only thirty-eight states left in 1815, including four cities.

(b) Advantageous position of Prussia through acquisition of new territory in Germany. Great internal reforms, social, economic, and military.

(c) The aroused national spirit demands constitutional government by written constitution in place of absolutism.

2. The German Confederation of 1815.

(a) Rival plans, Prussian and Austrian, for the organization of a German Confederation. Success of Austria in having her plans adopted by the Congress of Vienna. Reasons influencing Austria in favor of a union of sovereign princes.

(b) Character of the new confederation of "The Sovereign Princes and Free Towns of Germany." The Frankfort diet and its powers. Permanency of the new constitution (1815-1866).

### B. References.

(1) Prescribed — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 625-633; *Readings*, 507-518.

(2) Collateral — Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, 419-450.

Harding, *Mediaeval and Modern History*, 499-511.

Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 635-662.

Müller, *Political History of Recent Times*, I-II, 90-112.

Myers, *The Modern Age*, 454-470.

Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 533-551.

Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 333-351; new ed. 414-419, 428-432.

Seignobos, *Political History of Europe since 1814*, I-8, 103-132.

West, *Modern History*, 382-387, 406-413.

More advanced reading in Phillips, *Modern Europe*, I-56, 163-185; and in Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, I, 86-179.

XXXVIII. THE METTERNICH PERIOD. REACTIONARY POLICIES  
TO 1848.

*A. Outline.*

- (1) Conditions in Germany (1815-1848).
  1. The demands of the German people for a national and constitutional government not satisfied. Discontent of liberals in Germany. "The League of Virtue."
  2. The outbreaks of the student political organizations, such as the celebration at the Wartburg (1817), met by the reactionary "Carlsbad Resolutions" (1819).
    - (a) Occasion for repressive measures afforded by the murder of Kotzebue. Alarm of Metternich and the reactionary party.
    - (b) The conference at Carlsbad (August, 1819) and the famous Carlsbad Resolutions.
    - (c) Adoption of the Resolutions by the diet. Their chief provisions.
    - (d) Effect of the attack on the universities and on freedom of the press. Metternich maintains his system for a generation.
  3. The granting of constitutions in South German states (1818-1820) and the formation of the Zollverein (1833) under Prussian leadership are indicative of progress.
- (2) Italy (1815-1848). Unsuccessful attempts at revolution.
  1. Metternich opposes the revolutionary movements in Spain and Naples in 1820. His arguments against revolts. He considers Italy a "geographical expression." To what extent was this so? Various states and powers in Italy.
  2. Napoleon's governmental changes and reforms in Italy swept away after 1815 by the various rulers under Austrian influence.
  3. The Italian patriots, led by the Carbonari and other societies, work secretly for individual liberty, constitutional government, national unity, and independence from Austrian control.
  4. The attempts of Italian states (1820-1830) to secure constitutional government are suppressed by Austrian troops, who become upholders of absolutism.

- (a) Desire of Italians for a written constitution exemplified in the case of the Neapolitan revolution of 1820. Suppression of the Neapolitan movement by Austria.
- (b) Attitude of Metternich towards revolution. The repression of the constitutional movement in Sardinia by Austrian troops. Failure of the revolutionary movements of 1830-1831.
- 5. Hopeful signs in Italy in spite of the weakness of the liberal movement.
  - (a) England and France protest against Austrian intervention to prevent reforms, and condemn Metternich's policy of intervention.
  - (b) The society of Young Italy, as organized by Joseph Mazzini (1805-1872), educates Italians to strike for a national, constitutional government, free from Austrian control.
- 6. The papal plan for reform, advocated by many Italians, does not succeed. Pius IX (1846-1878) and his reforms. His suspicion of the liberals makes him a reactionary.
- 7. Real salvation of Italy in the gradual reformation of existing states, especially Sardinia; meanwhile Metternich and the reactionary party are able to dominate Italy until 1848 without serious difficulty.
- (3) Reasons for the supremacy of Austria and Metternich in the affairs of continental Europe from 1815 to 1848.
- (4) Two important events encourage liberals of Europe during this period.
  - 1. The Greek revolution (1821-1829), resulting in Greek independence from Turkey and the creation of the modern Greek kingdom. Part played by the European powers in this change.
  - 2. Belgium becomes an independent kingdom in 1831 by the revolt of the old Austrian Netherlands from the domination of Holland. Religious and racial differences make this separation necessary and logical. Organization of the new monarchy on a constitutional basis.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 633-641; *Readings*, 518-522.  
(2) **Collateral** — Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chs. V, VI.  
Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, 450-469, 486-503, 619-625, 674-681.  
Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 502-505, 509-511.  
Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 662-672.  
Müller, *Political History of Recent Times*, 11-62, 70-90.  
Myers, *The Modern Age*, 462-464, 510-517.  
Phillips, *Modern Europe*, Chs. III-VII.  
Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 551-558.  
Schwill, *Modern Europe*, new ed. 418-427, 432-437.  
Seignobos, *Political History of Europe since 1814*, 326-339, 374-386, 648-654.  
West, *Modern History*, 388-405.

Biographies of Metternich, Mazzini, and Pius IX might also be read in connection with this period.

## XXXIX. THE REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAKS OF 1848.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The general revolutionary movement in Western Europe in 1848. Almost every country affected. Particular importance of the movement in France and in territories under Austrian domination.
- (2) The Revolution of 1848 in France and the creation of the second French empire.
1. The unpopularity of Louis Philippe with both the aristocratic and republican factions. Opposition to the royal influence in government increases in France.
  2. Suspicious attitude of the king towards the liberals. Repressive measures. The alliance between the republicans and socialists against the government.
  3. The revolt at Paris (February 24, 1848). Flight of the king and ministers. Establishment of the second French republic with a provisional government (February 27).
  4. Temporary success of the extreme party, the social democrats, in introducing a socialistic program. Recognition of the "right to labor" and establishment of national workshops.

5. Defeat of the social democrats in elections for the National Assembly leads to mob violence at Paris. Suppression of this revolt by the National Guard.
  6. Louis Napoleon elected president in 1848. His previous career. The *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, changes the government. In 1852 Louis Napoleon becomes "Emperor of the French by the grace of God and the will of the people."
- (3) The revolutions in the other states of Europe.
1. Metternich's view of the outbreak. Change in the European situation. Hopes of the liberals. The difficult position of Austria in regard to liberal government and national unity.
  2. The revolution at Vienna. Fall of Metternich. Hungary and Bohemia are granted reform constitutions and the Austrian provinces promised similar ones.
  3. The revolt in Italy. Austria is expelled from Milan and Venice, and constitutions are granted to several Italian states by their rulers. Movement for Italian unity and freedom begins in earnest under Charles Albert of Sardinia.
  4. Several German states show liberal tendencies and the reorganization of the German confederation begins. Attitude of Prussia. The assembly at Frankfurt.
  5. Bright outlook for the reform party in spring of 1848. Summary of conditions in Europe. Success of the movement endangered by the opposition of the conservatives and discontent of the radicals.
  6. Extreme measures of the radicals begin to discredit the whole liberal movement and help Austria to regain power.
- (4) The reaction in Italy (1848-1849).
1. Success of the Austrian general Radetzky in holding the Quadrilateral. The Pope and the king of Naples desert the Italian cause.
  2. Humiliating defeat of Charles Albert of Sardinia at Custoza (July 25, 1848). His truce with Austria and abandonment of Lombardy.
  3. Attempts of Italian republicans to gain power at Florence, Venice, and Rome. Murder of Rossi and

- flight of Pius IX. Mazzini at Rome helps establish a Roman republic.
4. Renewal of war in Italy in 1849. Defeat of Charles Albert at Novara (March 23). Abdication of Charles Albert in favor of Victor Emmanuel I.
  5. Reestablishment of former conditions in Venice, Florence, and Rome by Austrian troops. Piedmont the only progressive state. Plans and prospects for the future.
- (5) Revolution and reaction in the Austrian dominions.
1. Race rivalry the great weakness in Austrian territory. Czechs and Germans in Bohemia. Desire of Germans to have Bohemia allied with German states.
  2. Pan-Slavic Congress at Prague (June, 1848) and its composition. Insurrection put down by the Austrian commander Windischgrätz. Military government.
  3. Race rivalry in Hungary. Revolt of the south Slavs against Hungarian domination is supported by Austria. Insurrection at Vienna and flight of the emperor. General Windischgrätz captures Vienna and restores order.
  4. Abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, and appointment of Schwarzenberg as chief minister.
  5. Campaign for the suppression of the new Hungarian republic and overthrow of Kossuth. Russian aid enables Austria to defeat Hungary. Vengeance of Austria on the liberals. Flight of Kossuth and leading patriots.
  6. Later, in 1867, Hungary gains recognition of her status as a separate kingdom from Austria. The dual monarchy under Francis Joseph I.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 642-651; *Readings*, 523-531.
- (2) **Collateral** — Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, I, 320 ff.  
     Bourne, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 403-416.  
     Fyffe, *Modern Europe*, 707-789.  
     Harding, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 513-528.  
     Lodge, *History of Modern Europe*, 682-701.  
     Müller, *Political History of Recent Times*, 186-253.  
     Phillips, *Modern Europe*, 232-311.



Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 559-569.  
Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 352-371; new ed. 438-454.  
Seignobos, *Political History since 1814*, 155-186, 401-423.

Thatcher and Schwill, *General History of Europe*, 532-546.

West, *Modern History*, 449-456.

Biographies of Cavour, Guizot, Lamartine, Louis Napoleon, Frederick William IV, Kossuth, and Metternich might also be read.

## XL. AUSTRIA AND GERMANY. ITALIAN AND GERMAN UNIFICATION.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The reaction in Germany (1848-1851).
  1. Disagreements in the National Assembly at Frankfort as to the extent and character of the new union.
  2. Plan of including both Prussian and Austrian territory makes a successful union impossible. Waste of valuable time by the Assembly in discussing theoretical questions.
  3. Austria given time to recuperate. Her support from the South German rulers, who desire independence.
  4. Completion of the Frankfort Constitution. Hereditary imperial title and the new constitution rejected by Frederick William IV of Prussia (April, 1849). Effect of this action. Collapse of the liberal movement.
  5. Austria forces Prussia to consent to the restoration of the old system in Germany in 1851. Prussian humiliation.
- (2) General failure of the revolutions of 1848-1849. Indications of progress in connection with Prussia and Piedmont, which obtain constitutions and undergo internal reforms. Promise of national unity.
- (3) Double aspect of the revolutionary movement of 1848 — national unity and the economic reorganization of society. Contrast with the French Revolution of 1789. Large social and industrial issues.
- (4) Victory of Austria in 1851 her last success. Her inglorious neutrality during the Crimean War (1853). Loss of prestige and power.

- (5) Unification of Italy under Victor Emmanuel and Cavour.
1. Development of Piedmont into a thoroughly modern state under Cavour.<sup>1</sup> Participation of Sardinia in Crimean War as ally of France and England (1853-1856) for political ends.
  2. Napoleon III, to gain glory, popularity, and possibly territory, helps Victor Emmanuel to expel the Austrians. The agreement with Cavour. French and Italian victories in 1859 at Magenta and Solferino.
  3. Napoleon III, alarmed by the rapid growth of the Italian national movement, makes peace with Austria and attempts to prevent the formation of a strong Italian kingdom. Venetia left in the hands of Austria, and the expansion of Piedmont limited.
  4. Rapid formation of an Italian kingdom by union of other states with Piedmont in 1860. Success of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily and Naples.
  5. Rome and the papal territory, threatened by Garibaldi, is preserved to the Pope by French intervention until 1870. Portions of the papal territory annexed as well as Naples and Sicily.
  6. Austria still holds Venice and the Pope still holds Rome. (Venice was incorporated into Italy in 1866 and Rome in 1870.)
  7. First meeting of national Italian parliament in Turin (1861). Later history of the kingdom of Italy.
- (6) Unification of Germany in 1866 by Bismarck and William I.
1. Preparatory steps. Aim of William I (1861-1888) to expel Austria from the German Confederation. In order to do this he had to strengthen the army. Changes made in army organization to increase its size and effectiveness.
  2. Repeal of military appropriation by the Prussian parliament. Bismarck's solution of the difficulty.
  3. Military strength of Prussia. The Schleswig-Holstein affair and its consequences. Incorporation of Schleswig into Denmark.
  4. Plans of Bismarck for the breach with Austria and her expulsion from the Confederation.

<sup>1</sup> Piedmont, Savoy, Sardinia, all stand for the same general territory.

5. Austro-Prussian War against Denmark. Fear by Austria of increase of Prussian territory. Compromise between the two powers.
6. Growth of strained relation between Prussia and Austria. Agreement between Bismarck and Italy. Assurances of neutrality from Napoleon III. Bismarck provokes war with Austria. The withdrawal of Prussia from the Confederation.
7. The Seven Weeks' War. Prussia occupies the hostile North German states. Austria defeated at Königgrätz (or Sadowa) (July 3, 1866). Triumph of Prussia.
8. Formation of the North German Confederation. Territorial gains by Prussia at the expense of hostile states. Plans for a new constitution. Its character.
  - (a) A popular assembly (*Reichstag*) by which all the people of Germany have a voice in the government.
  - (b) King of Prussia, as president of the new federation, secures Prussian leadership and predominance in German affairs.
  - (c) The Federal Council (*Bundesrath*) made the chief governing body of the federation. Votes in this body assigned to rulers. Importance of this. Distribution of votes.
  - (d) Elasticity of the new constitution so that at the proper time the South German states could be readily admitted.
  - (e) Comparison of the constitution of the North German Confederation with that of the United States. Difficulties that had to be overcome in Germany.

### B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 651-661; *Readings*, 532-541.
- (2) **Collateral** — Andrews, *Historical Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. I, Chs. IX, X; Vol. II, Chs. II, III, V-VII.  
 Bourne, *Medieval and Modern History*, 419-441.  
 Fyfe, *Modern Europe*, Chs. XX-XXIII.  
 Harding, *Medieval and Modern History*, 529-542.  
 Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, 370-410.  
 Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 701-732.  
 Phillips, *Modern Europe*, Chs. XIII-XV.

Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 570-588.  
Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 372-384; new ed. 454-473.  
Seignobos, *Political History of Europe since 1814*, 346-359, 444-482.

West, *Modern History*, 425-429, 452-474.

Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 211-217, 242-249.

Consult also Smith, *Bismarck and German Unity*, and biographies of Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, Bismarck, and William I of Prussia.

## XLI. THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR AND ITS RESULTS.

### SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

#### A. Outline.

#### (1) The Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871). Its causes and results.

1. The disappointment of Napoleon III at Prussia's easy victory over Austria. Failure of his plans to increase his power. His setback in Mexico and in regard to Luxemburg.
2. The candidacy of Leopold of Hohenzollern for the Spanish crown in 1869 excites the French government. Story of the breach of friendly relations.
3. Napoleon III's hopes of allies in Germany prove vain ones. The weakness of France at this time.
4. Prussia with her superior military forces, and backed by all the German states, defeats France at every point. Metz, Sedan, siege of Paris, etc. Collapse of Second Empire and inauguration of the Third Republic.
5. The terms of peace imposed by Germany. Cession of Alsace and Lorraine and five billion francs indemnity. Occupation of France by Germans until sum agreed on was paid. French hatred of Germany.

#### (2) France since 1871. The Third Republic.

1. Insurrection of the Paris commune (1871). A reign of terror ended by troops of the republic. Destruction of public buildings and monuments by the rebels.
2. The National Assembly (1871-1875) and the new constitution of 1875. Character of present French government. Its resemblance to a limited monarchy.
3. Permanent character of the French government in the nineteenth century in spite of changes in names and different rulers. Permanence of the Declaration of Rights of 1789 and of the administrative system of the First Empire.

- (3) Final unification of Germany (1871). The new empire and its characteristics.
1. The South German states join the North German Confederation and form the present German Empire (January, 1871) at Versailles. Germany assumes the position of a great power.
  2. Predominance of Prussia in the new German Empire. Character of the Imperial Constitution.
- (4) Completion of Italian unification. Rome added to the kingdom of Italy (1870) and becomes the capital. Position of the Pope under the new system.
- (5) Southeastern Europe. Gradual formation of independent states out of most of Turkey in Europe.
1. Turkish losses of territory in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Russian ambitions in the near East.
  2. The successful revolt of Servia (1817) and Greece (1821-1829) begin the disruption of Turkey. Opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.
  3. The Crimean War (1853-1856) caused by the demand of the Czar to protect Greek Christians in Turkey. England and France protect the Sultan. The war in the Crimea and siege of Sevastopol.
  4. Turkey saved by Russia's defeat. No decrease of Turkish territory, but the principality of Roumania, formed out of two Turkish provinces, becomes practically independent in 1859.
  5. Excessive taxation together with other causes results in a rebellion in Russia and Herzegovina against Turkey. Plans of the oppressed Christians. Insurrection spreads to Bulgaria.
  6. The Bulgarian atrocities arouse Europe and lead to the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. Russia is deprived of the fruits of her victory by the Congress of Berlin (1878).
  7. Independence of Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania. Other important changes in regard to Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. Turkey is deprived of all territory in Europe save a narrow strip and the city of Constantinople.

## B. References.

- (1) Prescribed — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 661-670; *Readings*, 541-548.
- (2) Collateral — Bourne, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 541-543.  
Harding, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 542-550, 577-581.  
Henderson, *Short History of Germany*, II, 411-450.  
Lodge, *Modern Europe*, 732-752.  
Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 588-596.  
Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 384-391, 400-407; new ed. 473-479, 491-501.  
Seignobos, *Political History of Europe since 1814*, 803-832.  
West, *Modern History*, 429-447, 472-503, 583-604.  
Whitcomb, *Modern Europe*, 194-203, 217-219, 250-264.

## XLII. EUROPEAN PROGRESS AND CIVILIZATION IN THE MODERN AGE.

### A. Outline.

- (1) The growth of the modern scientific spirit.
  1. Modern scientific methods compared with mediæval methods. Philosophical and theological aspects of the learning of the Middle Ages. Veneration for Aristotle and the ancients. Roger Bacon and his new ideas.
    - (a) Careful examination and observation of natural objects and changes. Results of this.
    - (b) Experimentation as an aid to observation for the discovery of new truths.
    - (c) Use of special apparatus for purposes of observation and experimentation.
  2. False sciences become true sciences with the growth of rational ideas. Astrology merges with astronomy and alchemy with chemistry.
  3. Discovery, through observation and experiment, that the universe follows natural laws. Growth of the spirit of scientific research as illustrated in Sir Francis Bacon's works.
  4. Progress of science since Copernicus (d. 1543). Galileo (1564-1642) and his telescope, and what he accomplished for astronomical science.

5. Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) and his discovery of the law of universal gravitation.
6. Development of the microscope and its effect on science. Advance in medical science in particular very marked — bacteriology, pathology, surgery, etc. The work of Pasteur.

(2) The industrial revolution in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

1. Scientific discovery and invention begin to be applied to affairs of daily life about the middle of the eighteenth century.
2. Lack of advance in regard to methods of transportation, manufacturing, and production of iron and steel.
3. The "domestic system" of manufacture. Artisans and "hand work" in contrast to factory and "machine work" of to-day.
4. Two things necessary for the industrial revolution by which machinery replaced hand work.
  - (a) Cheap material for the manufacture of machinery — preferably iron and steel.
  - (b) Motive power to run machinery. James Watt's discovery of the steam engine (1777 and 1785). Progress in the application of steam — the spinning jenny and steam loom.
5. The use of steam and coal in manufacture cheapens iron and steel and revolutionizes industry.

(3) Effects produced by modern inventions.

1. The factory system develops out of the new conditions and supplants domestic industry. The new system causes a division of labor and increased production of goods.
  - (a) Example of this from Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*. Progress made since 1776 in extent and rapidity of manufacture.
  - (b) Another example furnished by the progress of the printing press as a mechanical agent.
2. New means of transportation and communication — steamboats, railroads, telegraph, telephones, mail service, and banking. These have helped the development of commerce and industry. The lead in

these improvements taken by Great Britain and the United States.

(4) Results of the industrial revolution on the life and government of Europe.

1. The growth of towns and rapid increase of population. Statistics of leading capital cities. This increase of town life due to:
  - (a) The establishment of factories in certain towns where conditions are favorable, and consequent growth of population.
  - (b) The ease with which, under modern conditions, a vast city can be supplied with food removes hindrances to growth. Modern methods of transporting food stuffs.
2. Abolition of most of the restrictions on trade and industry in the nineteenth century, such as navigation acts, monopolies, export duties, and so forth. Recognition of the *laissez faire* or free-trade doctrine.
3. The modern labor problem — protection of employees as regards hours of work and scale of wages. Women and children in factories and mines. Governments take steps to protect the rights of labor and do away with abuses.
4. The rise of labor unions for mutual protection and benefit. Their growth and influence. Comparison of modern labor unions with the guilds of earlier times.
5. The gradual quickening of the intelligence of the working classes has led to giving the lower classes a share in the government and has made governments more representative and popular in character.
  - (a) Constitutions granted to all European countries save Turkey. Extension of the franchise, or right to vote, to all citizens.
  - (b) Limitations on royalty and aristocracy. The "budget," or annual financial statement, controlled by the people's representatives.
  - (c) Equality of all citizens before the law regardless of social rank or religious beliefs. Repeal of Roman Catholic and Jewish disabilities in England.
  - (d) The rise of new political parties. The socialists.



6. Progressive movement in education. Free compulsory education in many countries. Decrease of illiteracy exemplified. Importance of this advance.
- (5) Warfare in recent times.
1. War still considered justifiable in spite of general progress in civilization. Few great wars since Napoleon I's downfall. The standing armies and vast navies of Europe maintained at enormous expense. Terrible nature of modern weapons of offense.
  2. Occasions for warfare are chiefly disputes over colonial affairs. Rapid means of communication.
  3. The decay of Spain as a colonial power very marked in the nineteenth century. Her continuous losses of colonial possessions.
  4. The expansion of England in Africa (1814- ), in the Mediterranean (Suez Canal), and in Australia.
  5. Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and Australia are now great self-governing British possessions. The policy of imperialism.
  6. The expansion of Russia in Asia. The far Eastern question. Russia checked by the Japanese Empire.
  7. Hopeful signs of the decrease of warfare in spite of the increase of causes for friction.
    - (a) Humanitarian and business motives prevent its frequent occurrence. Effects of war on modern industry.
    - (b) The growth of international law and more frequent resort to arbitration. The Hague Peace Conference of 1899 and its results. Subsequent movements.
- (6) Conclusion and summary. The enormous progress made in the nineteenth century in all fields of human activity. Problems for the future arising from the growth of democracy, development of industry and commerce, and growth of great cities, which the twentieth century must try to solve.

## B. References.

- (1) **Prescribed** — Robinson, *Western Europe*, 671-687; *Readings*, 549-567.
- (2) **Collateral** — Adams, *European History*, 487-508, 544-558.  
Bourne, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 458-474.  
Harding, *Mediæval and Modern History*, 565-571, 581-586, 590-611.  
Myers, *The Modern Age*, 574-620.  
Phillips, *Modern Europe*, 518-546.  
Robinson, *Readings in European History*, II, 599-621.  
Schwill, *Modern Europe*, 408-417; new ed. 530-548.  
Seignobos, *Political History of Europe*, 671-682, 827-847.  
*The Progress of the Century* (Harper Bros.).  
Wallace, *The Wonderful Century*.  
West, *Modern History*, 605-616.  
Whitcomb, *History of Modern Europe*, 312-349.

Biographies of the great men of science mentioned in this outline and special articles on the several topics may also be read.

## REVIEW QUESTIONS ON TOPICS XXXVII-XLII OF THE OUTLINE.

### XXXVII and XXXVIII.

- (1) Discuss the work of the Congress of Vienna in the adjustment of European boundaries. How does the map of Europe as fixed in 1815 differ from the present map? What movements have done most to make these changes?
- (2) What difficulties arose in the Congress, and how did France profit by them? What was the final settlement of these difficulties?
- (3) Give an account of the course of events in France under the restored Bourbons between 1814 and 1830, noting especially the charter of 1814.
- (4) What were the chief results of Napoleon's influence in Germany, and how did he really help the cause of German unity? What was the character of the new German Confederation of 1815, and how was it held together?
- (5) Discuss the liberal movement in Germany between 1815 and 1848, noting especially any signs of progress. Why did the liberals look hopefully to Russia?
- (6) Why was Italy really more than "a geographical expression"? Trace the course of the liberal movement there between 1815 and 1848.
- (7) Discuss briefly: the Metternich system; "the Carlsbad Resolutions"; Pius IX; Greek independence; creation of the Belgian monarchy.

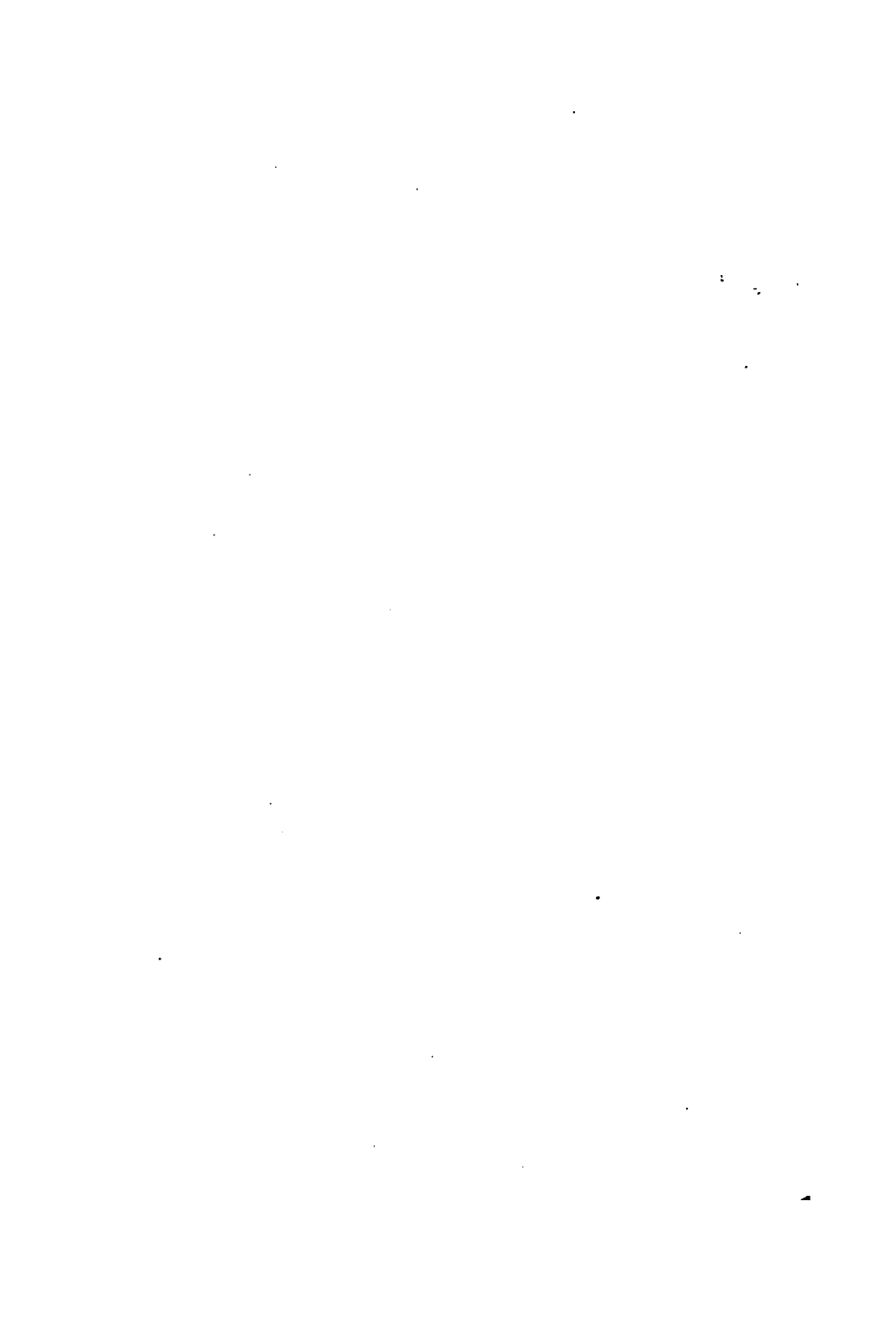
XXXIX, XL, and XLI.

- (1) Compare the revolutionary movement of 1848 with the French Revolution as regards (a) extent, (b) attitude of the people, (c) object and issues, and (d) results. What important country had no revolutionary outbreak, and why?
- (2) Give a brief, concise story of the events in France between February, 1848, and the close of 1852. How do these events reflect the French character?
- (3) Outline in a clear, connected manner (a) the revolutionary movement in the Austrian hereditary possessions; (b) the struggle for and final achievement of Italian unity (1848-1870); (c) the steps leading up to the final unification of the German states under the king of Prussia (1848-1871).
- (4) What causes led to the Franco-Prussian War? Give a brief account of the conflict, and of its results for both countries.
- (5) Who, in your opinion, are the five greatest statesmen of continental Europe from 1815 to 1878? Whom do you consider the greatest, and why?
- (6) Discuss the following topics briefly: the present French constitution; the constitution of the German Empire; the attitude of the papacy towards Italian unity; Turkey during the nineteenth century and her prospects.

XLII.

- (1) Upon what threefold basis are modern scientific methods founded? Trace the general progress in the physical and natural sciences since the Renaissance.
- (2) Discuss the transition from the domestic system to the factory system of manufacture, and show how the use of machinery affected commerce and industry. What were the chief general results of the industrial revolution?
- (3) Give an account of the progress in political enlightenment and religious liberty and toleration during the last century. What important change has taken place in education?
- (4) What influences operate against further great European wars, and in behalf of peaceful settlement of disputes between nations?
- (5) Give a general sketch of the changes and developments in colonial affairs since the beginning of the nineteenth century. What country has lost most colonies, and who have gained thereby?
- (6) What are the great political questions of the present time? What social and governmental problems loom up for future settlement?

END OF PART II.







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